

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LVIII.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 27th October, at 72, French Bund, Shanghai, the wife of W. J. E. FORSYTH, of a daughter.

On the 30th October, at Wuchow, the wife of H. J. SHARPLES, Chinese Customs Service, of a daughter.

On the 5th November, the wife of W. MONTEITH BLACK, Esq., of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th October, at Yokohama, JOHAN FREDERICK DRUMMOND, second son of the late JAMES DRUMMOND, Superintendent Captain N.Y.K., to FRANCES MADELINE, eldest daughter of the late W. G. CAMEROON and Mrs. CAMEROON.

On the 20th October, at Yokohama, WILLIAM PEPPER, second son of STEPHEN PEPPER, of Liverpool, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of FREDK. G. WOODRUFF, of Yokohama.

On the 24th October, at the British Consulate, by John Carey Hall, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General for Yokohama, and subsequently at All Saints' Church, Kobe, by the Rev. G. H. DAVIES, EDWARD, third son of the late JAMES C. COURTS, of Shanghai, and Fraserborough, N.B., and of Mrs. COURTS, 12 Glendane Road, West Kensington, London, to EVELYN, eldest daughter of WALLACE TRIPP, Sidmouth, Tulse Hill, London.

On the 29th October, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, FEITZ J. KRONENBURG, to NINA H. SMITH, daughter of Mrs. St. J. H.N. of Yokohama.

On the 4th November, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. R. P. WRIGHT, B.A., ALEX. LEYSON, to MAGGIE, daughter of Mr. WALTER BORLAND, Stonehouse, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 19th October, at Yokohama, JAMES WINSANLEY, aged 78 years.

On the 22nd October, at Kobe, WILLIAM ALMEIDA CRANE, aged 70 years.

On the 22nd October, at Nagasaki, NIELS LUNDBERG ("Charlie Brwa"), aged 49 years.

On the 25th October, at 10, Avenue Paul Brunat, Shanghai, JENS CARL A. ORTENSEN, aged 43 years.

On the 26th October, at the French Hospital, Tientsin, Dr. PAUL SCHULTZE DENHARD, aged 30 years.

On the 29th October, at Newchwang, JAMES JOHN CLEMENTS, chief engineer, C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fungshun*, aged 51 years.

On the 30th October, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, HANNAH, wife of EDWIN LUSKE, aged 71 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The American Mail of the 7th ult. arrived per steamer *Doric*, on the 5th inst. (29 days); the French Mail of the 2nd ult., and the English Mail of the 9th ult., arrived on the 6th inst. by the P. & O. steamer *Chusan*.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Owing to the strategic importance of Vladivostok, Admiral Alexieff is transferring the seat of government from Port Arthur to that port.

The N.-C. Daily News Peking correspondent telegraphed on the 1st inst. that Russia is re-occupying the province of Fengtien (Shing-king), Manchuria.

It is reported at Washington that England and Japan refuse to aid China against Russia, and that England has no objection to a Russo-Japanese understanding.

M. Delcassé has announced that the French Minister at Peking and the Chinese representative have signed an agreement for the construction of a railway to Yunnan.

The Daily Mail asserts that the conference of the Admirals of the China, Australian, and East Indian squadrons, which took place at Singapore last month, will be made an annual affair.

Shanghai echoes a report from Peking to the effect that a censor, a Hunanese by birth, has denounced Viceroy Shun, accusing him of excellence of recklessness and other misdemeanours.

The tension hitherto prevailing has been much relieved. It is understood that Russia is inclined to make certain concessions by widening the basis of the negotiations proceeding between Japan and herself.

The Gaulois states that France proposes, in agreement with Great Britain, to bring pressure to bear upon Japan with a view to effecting a settlement of the questions in dispute with Russia in the Far East.

Reuter's correspondent at Yokohama wires that official intelligence has been received that the Russians have dismantled the fort at Yon-ampho, and withdrawn their troops, leaving only a guard of twenty police.

The Sinwenpan says that the Waiwapu has been informed by Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai that the barracks, Government school, and a quantity of old arms and ammunition in Port Arthur had been all returned to China by the Russians during the middle part of the past month. The Viceroy's representative, who went to Port Arthur to take delivery of the above, was Sub-prefect Shih. What this may portend it is difficult to imagine.

Armed robberies are reported to be numerous in various parts of the New Territory, Kowloon.

The British Embassy at Washington has negotiated a Parcel Post Treaty between the United States and Hongkong, and opened the question of a penny postage rate between the United States and Hongkong.

The discussion as to the proposed Yunnan-Kwangsi Railway has been going on between the French Minister and the Waiwapu, according to the N.-C. Daily News. It has been decided that it shall be built by Franco-Chinese co-operation.

It is understood, says the N.-C. Daily News, that the Diplomatic Body at Peking has unanimously decided that the *Supan* prisoners must be tried at the Shanghai Mixed Court as originally agreed with the Ta-tai, and that an early date must be fixed for their trial.

A Peking telegram from the N.-C.D.N. correspondent, dated 30th October, says telegraphic communication with Heilungkiang and Kirin is interrupted, and messages from Sheng-king are delayed by Russian censorship. At present there is no communication between the Government at Peking and the above three provinces of Manchuria, which is causing great embarrassment to the Government. The Russian troops are gathering day by day in Southern Manchuria.

The London Times, in discussing the Russo-Japanese situation, remarks that despite the presence of circumstances calculated to inflame the patriotic and warlike spirit to the utmost, Japan has preserved an admirable calm, conscious of the increased power and prestige afforded her by her alliance with Great Britain. She has confronted her great rival with patience and self-possession, and she will assuredly exhaust no possibility of safe-guarding her reasonable claims by peaceful means.

Commenting on the exclusion of Japanese labourers from the Philippines, the Japan Mail says:—This attitude of the civil administration of Manila is very inexplicable. All accounts from the Philippines agree in stating that a crippling want of manual labour is experienced, and that white labour cannot possibly be employed. As for the Philippine, he is generally pronounced to be virtually worthless. Why then should the Japanese be excluded? They appear to be precisely the element needed for developing the islands. This procedure on the part of the civil administrators looks like racial prejudice run riot, but judgment must be suspended until fuller particulars are obtained.

The Hongkong correspondent of the N.-C. Daily News says:—The projected Post Office will now soon be reckoned among the public works in progress. The site has at length been completely cleared, and, as I hear a contract has been signed to lay the foundations, I suppose pile-driving will soon be in active operation. It is to be hoped that this work will be pushed on with great vigour and expedition. The piles were all driven and foundations laid in six months on the ground adjoining for a six-storied building now being erected for the Hongkong Hotel Company, and although the Post Office will be a larger building, the piling will not need to be heavier, as it will only be a three-storied fabric.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(Daily Press, 2nd November.)

It rather looks at the present moment as if a period of greater calm in international affairs were about to begin. As we have seen, both in the Far and the Near East (as these divisions of the world are conventionally called), the prospects for the coming winter are encouraging to those who hope that peace can be maintained. Japan's admirable conduct in the face of most trying circumstances appears likely to gain its reward, while in the Balkans both Turkey and Bulgaria seem to be striving honestly to avoid an appeal to arms. The most remarkable feature in European politics this year has been, and still is, the number of international visits. The most notable of these perhaps have been King EDWARD'S trip to France, President LOUBET'S return call to London, the journey of the King of Italy to Paris, and lastly Count LAMSDORFF'S visit to the French capital. To follow these there is now coming the meeting of the Tsar of Russia and the German Kaiser, about which the European Press is busying itself not a little. Perhaps the interest excited by these international courtesies would be extremely slight out here, were it not for the fact that the situation in the Far East depends very greatly upon the relations between certain of the Powers of Europe. It is plain from telegrams that the meeting of the German and Russian sovereigns has been suspected in the Press of their countries as not being devoid of significance as far as their foreign policy is concerned, and particularly, perhaps, their policy in the Far East. But the French newspapers, it appears, are at pains to make out that the Press of Germany and of Russia is attaching too much importance to the Kaiser's and Tsar's meeting; they take Count LAMSDORFF'S visit to Paris to be a set-off against this meeting, and to be intended to reassure France as to Russia's intentions. There is no prospect, it is declared, of a renewal of the *Dreikaiserbund*, the understanding between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. We should hardly think that such a renewal was anticipated except in most nervous circles in France. Russia has no desire to drive France out of the Dual Alliance, as an approach to Germany and Austria-Hungary must inevitably do; and, though Germany still fondly pursues BISMARCK'S policy of coquetting with Russia, she does not wish to bind herself to a pro-Russian attitude, particularly when the Balkan question remains as it is. As regards the Far East, Russia stands to gain very much more from a benevolent attitude on the part of Germany than Germany from Russia's friendship. The newspapers of Paris declare that the Russian Foreign Minister has brought strong assurances of Russia's pacific intentions in the Far East. We trust that this is so. For the present, as we have said, the prospects of peace seem good; but we have no warrant of Russia's designs, say, after the advent of next spring. It is plain that France does not wish to be entangled in any Russian plots, and this is in itself one guarantee of peace. France, if only she can hold in check her so-called Colonial party, has an excellent chance of pushing her enterprises in South China. If she refuses to listen to those who are for grasping at Yunnan province and beyond, as well for the eastern and better half of Siam, then she has an opportunity of building up her Indo-Chinese empire commercially. If, on the contrary, she essays land-grabbing

and supports Russian aggression in return for Russia's support of hers, then she can only end by provoking a struggle which menaces the continuance of her rule in Indo-China. It is to be trusted that an Anglo-French understanding with regard to South-China and Siam is not out of the question. The present situation is one of mutual distrust. Yet both nations (and, we are bound to say, we think France more especially) have much to gain by a policy of goodwill toward one another and of friendliness to their Asiatic neighbours. Could we be assured of France's peaceful intentions, we need have no dread of trouble in Asia beyond that caused by Russia's ceaseless scheming. France appears eager to believe that even Russia wishes for peace. We must perforce wish so too, but we are not so ready to believe, a fact which can hardly occasion surprise.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 3rd November.)

REUTER'S telegram published to-day reports an announcement by M. DELCASSÉ, the French Premier, to the effect that the French Minister at Peking and the Chinese representative (Prince CHING, we presume) have signed an agreement for the construction of a railway to Yunnan. This agreement gives the final official sanction of China to the French scheme of connecting the capital of Yunnan province with Hanoi by rail and so bringing the head waters of the Yangtze River into reasonably close connection with the principal port of French Indo-China. There has, of course, been no doubt that France would get China's consent. China is not in a position to refuse any such request, if only she be pressed sufficiently. The nations which take advantage of this fact are wise, and, provided they have also the necessary commercial ability must benefit greatly in the near future by their foresight. The competition as now become severe, and the number of concessions which it is possible for China to grant is limited. Therefore those first in the field are promised a rich harvest from the results of their present energy. According to Shanghai native papers, the Italians have entered the field in Chekiang province, and with the assistance of a Taotai and another influential Chinese have secured the railway and mining rights of the province. The Taotai, who is a Chekiang man, is vehemently attacked by the vernacular Press of Shanghai as a traitor who has sold his fellow countrymen. But such protests are of little avail, unless backed up by more than mere academic remarks on the duties of a patriot. It is the great weakness of the Chinese system of government that, with so feeble a central authority as now exists at Peking, the provincial officials can nearly always line their pockets with impunity and valuable grants can be signed away without the public gaining aught. Not that Italian railway and mining privileges in Chekiang need damage China's position. Italy has not yet made her appearance as a land-grabbing nation in China. There is no reason why she should not help in the opening up of China; nor indeed is there such objection against any Power that does not make a gain of similar privileges an excuse for territorial aggrandisement.

The question which concerns us most in this connection is still whether in this competition for concessions from China Great Britain is to be content to do nothing whatever. It looks as if the British Go-

vernment is absolutely disinclined to depart from its attitude of benevolent ignorance. It is true that Ministers, when hard pressed, have taken refuge in the statement that it is the British concessionaries who are to blame, in that they do not hasten to take up their grants. The Ministers have a strong card to play in showing up the commercial men's apathy. It exists, and its existence is a disgrace. But the Government's lack of encouragement is also disgraceful. Even in the neighbourhood of this Colony, wherein we have been established for sixty years, we have waited to see the railway rights pass into other hands, and what petty concessions are British-owned remain idle and look likely to be so for years to come. The serious aspect of the matter as it affects Hongkong never seems to trouble anyone. That the Colony is vitally threatened in its position of business-centre of South China is comfortably ignored. Yet what is the ground for assuming that, if a suitable deep-water terminus can be found in the Canton Delta somewhere below Whampoa (and experts say that it can), steamships will continue to come rather to Hongkong? Will it be from love of us, or from gratitude for our former hospitality? No doubt the present prosperity of Hongkong will last our time—if we are not too young now. What, however, will be the feelings of our successors toward those who have suffered the Colony's greatness to be destroyed for want of a little foresight and a certain amount of energy and public spirit, it will perhaps be possible to imagine. Yet there are in Hongkong now many who recognise how necessary it is, if we are to resist the strong competition arising, that we too should employ that most potent commercial instrument in an unexploited country, the railway line. Can these people, for their credit, to put matters on no higher ground, afford to keep silent? The question is not merely rhetorical. It calls for an answer now. Time is in the essence of this struggle for the commerce of South China. Ten years ago Hongkong was in an overwhelmingly favourable position as regards this trade. It is not so now, and in another ten years Hongkong may be out of it.

REPORTED ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

(Daily Press, 4th November.)

The reported pact between Great Britain and France, which our London correspondent's telegram published to-day announces, will, if correct, prove an event of the highest international magnitude, and a fitting conclusion of the recent drawing together of the two great neighbouring Powers. What is to be feared is that the news is too good to be true. Both nations, it must be admitted, have shown a most praiseworthy desire during the past few months to remove all petty causes of irritation which have hitherto so unnecessarily embittered their mutual relations. The signature of the Anglo-French arbitration treaty last month was an earnest of better things, but it did not go very far, seeing how much its provisions limited its scope in the interpretation of treaties between the two countries. Rumours have been plentiful of late that an understanding with regard to Morocco was pending, but they could be traced to no trustworthy source. More var, they suggested no adequate equivalent to Great Britain for so great a concession as a free hand for France in the North African sultanate. A recognition of Britain's position in Egypt would

certainly have been, by itself, a very insufficient and sentimental return for so important a privilege to France. We are already firmly established in Egypt beyond the possibility of being turned out, unless some grand national disaster should befall us. The renunciation of France's historic shore rights in Newfoundland has also been suggested, but these rights were only prejudicial to us as being somewhat irksome to Newfoundland. Britain would naturally be anxious to relieve her colonists in Newfoundland of such an inconvenience, but not at too large an expense to the Empire. The granting by France of two coaling-stations on the coast of Indo-China, we must confess, seems to us an improbable clause in the agreement, both because Britain does not appear particularly in need of them, and because we should imagine it would create too great an outcry in the French Colonial Party. It would be a distinct departure from previous French policy, and the proposal would probably wreck the chances of the convention being signed. The last point mentioned by our correspondent is the retrocession of Chantaboon to Siam, an act of justice to that country which has been long delayed by the intrigues of the forward party of which M. DOUMER, late Governor of French Indo-China, is so prominent a member. Such a provision would doubtless do much to improve Anglo-French relations in the Far East, since the suspicion of designs upon Siamese territory has been a great stumbling-block in the way of a good understanding.

It is impossible to pronounce upon the general probability of such an agreement as that reported in our London telegram. It might be thought that the conditions appear more favourable to Great Britain than we could reasonably expect, particularly as the conquest of Morocco must naturally be a difficult task, and that there are other nations interested in North Africa. But Spain, the principal of these nations, has already been reported to have an understanding with France on the Moroccan question, by which the Ceuta coast at least is preserved to her; and Italy's interests lie further eastward. On the whole, there is nothing inherently improbable in the rumoured agreement (save perhaps, as we have suggested, where it touches Indo-China), and though it would make a very serious alteration in the map of the Mediterranean, it might be welcomed as a means of putting the finishing touches to a bond of peace between Britain and France, a consummation which would be the strongest guarantee possible of the continued harmony of Western Europe.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 5th November.)

The *Kobe Chronicle*, in a recent issue, says that it notes that the *Hongkong Daily Press* takes exception to some remarks recently made in its columns with regard to the severity of the punishments inflicted on Chinese prisoners in Hongkong, and to the advocacy by the Hongkong papers that measures of still greater severity should be taken against such criminals. The *Chronicle* goes on to state that with the greater humanity of legal punishment in England, since the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, crime has steadily diminished, and instead of the prisons proving the refuge of the idle and vicious, as was prophesied, there has been a progressive decrease in the number of persons

in prison, with an increase in the security of life and property; that Government barbarity breeds barbarity (in the governed); that Canton, where legal punishment is not only severe but barbarous, offers less safety for life and property than Hongkong; that we have no ground for supposing that severity of punishment would prove a deterrent of crime here, when extreme severity has altogether failed in Canton; that it would almost seem that what is going on in the "model" communities of China is the levelling-down of Western civilisation, not the raising of Chinese, and that for Westerners to advocate brutality in punishment is practically to confess the failure of Western civilisation in contact with the problems of the East. These are, briefly, the main contentions advanced by our *Kobe* contemporary. To avoid misapprehension of our attitude, we think it advisable to answer them shortly, though the subject is one to which we have given a considerable amount of space recently.

In the first place, it is a great error to imagine that we have in any way advocated barbarous punishment for any class of criminal. It is rather absurd to speak of "the severity of the punishments inflicted on Chinese prisoners in Hongkong," or of the local papers advocating measures of "still greater severity." Chinese prisoners are not treated with severity. The writer in the *Kobe Chronicle* has probably never had the opportunity of inspecting prison life in Hongkong, or he would not speak in this strain. Those who have done so cannot honestly maintain that the prisoners in Victoria Gaol, whatever their nationality, are in any way ill-treated. The only fault which we can observe is overcrowding, and this is a point which is earnestly engaging the attention of the authorities. The percentage of sickness in the Gaol is wonderfully small, notwithstanding the lack of proper accommodation; and a prisoner, certainly if he belongs to the coolie class, is wont to come out of confinement in excellent physical condition. With regard to the comparison between Hongkong and Canton, it is unreasonable to suppose that China, with her entirely inadequate police system, could keep order as well in a turbulent district as even an undermanned police force under European control and partly in itself European. In Canton, as elsewhere in China where there is much crime, the attempt is made to supply the deficiencies of police by a terrible severity of punishment of the guilty when caught. This is not entirely ineffective, for under the late LI HUNG-CHANG's rule in Canton piracy was kept under in a way remarkable in the history of Kwangtung province. But we would in no way like to see the Hongkong Government imitating that of China in the manner of its punishment of criminals. There is all the difference in the world between making a punishment adequate and just (if we allow that punishment can be just) and creating a reign of terror. We have contended, and we have nowhere seen a denial of that contention, that the knowledge of Hongkong's system of punishment for theft and petty roguery encourages the worthless not to come here from the mainland, where they are threatened with penalties which they do not care to contemplate, and to exercise their nefarious wits here. If they are caught, well, they get off lightly; if they are not, then they can retire to China once more with the proceeds of their robberies, and live on them as long as these last. We have to deal here with a constant influx of Chinese "Hooligans." The Hooligans at home were

not killed by kindness, as far as we can remember, nor by proposals to make their constant sojourns in gaol more pleasant for them. An outbreak of crime of a particular class, whatever it may be, is followed in the first place by severer sentences by the magistrates, and often by severer legislation. That is all we ask for here. The problem with which we are now in contact is not one peculiar to the meeting of Western civilisation with the East. It is one which may face any community, homogeneous or otherwise in race. A Government which cannot provide sufficient safety of person and property for its law-abiding subjects is a failure, just as much as that Government whose only notion of doing so is by Draconic severity. The just Government takes the middle course and deals out adequate, though not inhumane, punishment. No sensible resident here, official or unofficial, European or Chinese, is advocating cruelty, barbarity, or brutality, or any "pale imitation" of Chinese methods, as the *Kobe Chronicle* suggests. All law-abiding residents alike wish to check the prevailing outbreak of larceny, with or without violence, by vagabonds who dare not ply their trade in their own country. Must *Kobe* therefore look down on us as brutal persons? We say nothing about the Mixed Court punishments in Shanghai. We have not praised the methods in vogue there, have only barely mentioned them, and it would be a travesty of dialectic to make out that the penal systems in Shanghai and Hongkong resemble one another. This much of justice is at least due to us.

TIBET.

(Daily Press, 4th November.)

The latest news with regard to the British Mission to Tibet, from which it is hoped that Indo-Tibetan trade may be largely expanded, is that Major YOUNGHUSBAND was due in Simla on the 20th October to consult with the Indian Government on the situation. The position of affairs remained then exactly as it had been for many weeks, the Chinese authorities having adopted their characteristic attitude of doing nothing and, in violation of their undertaking, sending no representatives to discuss matters with the British and Tibetan delegates. But we learn from Indian telegrams that it was confidently believed in Darjeeling that the final orders terminating the present impasse at Kambajong would be issued shortly. If this belief was well grounded, then those orders should be issued by now. Colonel MANIFOLD, R.E., who was in charge of the troops superintending the road-restoration in the direction of Tibet, Captain O'CONNOR, Special Intelligence Officer for Tibet, and Mr. CLAUDE WHITE were all in consultation with Major YOUNGHUSBAND at Darjeeling before his visit to Simla. It was suggested that a new road should be made for the purposes of trade into Tibet, via Bhutan, and it was believed that the Bhutan Durbar would not obstruct the carrying out of this project. It is realised that road-making is a most important part of the opening up of Tibet, and troops of the Pioneer regiments have been sent up to Sikkim, etc., in considerable numbers. It is to be hoped that we shall soon hear that the Indian Government has succeeded in bringing the Chinese authorities to the fulfilment of their engagement, and that the pending questions will then be brought to a satisfactory termination.

AN ABSURD CLAIM TO CANTON.

(Daily Press, 5th November.)

In the French journal of Shanghai, *L'Echo de Chine*, on the 29th October there appeared an extraordinary article, headed simply "*La Vallée*." The gist of it was that any attempt by Great Britain to seek compensation in the Yangtze Valley (for this is *la vallée* referred to) for Russo-Japanese arrangements in the North would be followed by France's seizure of Canton. It is difficult to imagine that a sensible man would commit himself to such a statement, and the Editor of *L'Echo de Chine* has the reputation of being sensible. Such an article as "*La Vallée*" must surely have crept in unobserved by him. He must know as well as anyone that, as long as Hongkong exists as part of the empire of Great Britain, Canton can never be French or any other nation's property. When Hongkong is abandoned (and what date would *L'Echo de Chine* assign to this, we wonder?), then Canton may perhaps be alienated. Such rank nonsense as "*La Vallée*" is only calculated to do great harm to the cause of Anglo-French friendship, and *L'Echo de Chine* does France an ill service indeed in publishing a puerility of the kind.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

Perhaps the social season in Hongkong may be considered to begin this month, and certainly we could not wish for better and more appropriate weather than we are now enjoying. The two principal society events of November will of course be the Government House Ball on the 9th instant, and the S. Andrew's Ball on the 30th H.E. the Governor and Lady Blake give their Ball in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday, and the scene is sure to be a very brilliant one. As Sir Henry and Lady Blake leave Hongkong on the 21st instant, the occasion will certainly be the last of its kind, and it will be, therefore the formal social farewell to the Colony of our departing Governor and his wife, after five years' stay in our midst.

The declaration of a public holiday on the 9th instant, in honour of His Majesty King Edward's birthday, has been gazetted, and there is to be a military celebration of the event as well as the Ball at Government House. Last year (when the day observed was the 10th November, the 9th being a Sunday) there was a grand parade of troops in the Happy Valley and an inspection of them by Sir Henry Blake. This year there will be a military *feu-de-joie* in the Happy Valley in addition, I presume, to the review. Hongkong was also gratified last year by the bestowal of a knighthood on Sir W. Meigh Goodman, our respected Chief Justice. Are we to be noticed this year, I wonder, in as pleasant a way?

It is not an uncommon thing on the Island, as well as in Kowloon, to see coolies wandering about with chits to deliver, unable to ascertain for themselves whether they are in the right locality of their destination or not, and it must have occurred to others, as it does to myself that if the streets were labelled with the names in Chinese as well as in Roman characters it would be a distinct public advantage. In the old treaty ports of Japan this system of double nomenclature for the streets is adopted, and even on the name-plates of private European residences there you almost invariably see the name given both in Roman and Japanese characters. If we in Hongkong are unable to set a good example, we should not be above following one, and I venture to respectfully commend to the Public Works Department this suggestion as to street nomenclature in Hongkong and Kowloon, while the other suggestion must be left to commend itself to the consideration of individual residents.

Ecclesiastical buildings here, as elsewhere, are long in arriving at anything like completion.

The plan of the Roman Catholic Cathedral includes a second tower crowned by a somewhat lofty spire, and this is represented on some of the illustrated post-cards as actually existing. I am glad to see that, for the credit of building, and to prevent visitors being misled, this campanile is at length actually in course of construction. When completed it will accommodate the peal of bells recently imported for this Cathedral. The central tower is also to be raised and improved, a not very difficult matter, considering its present squat and dumpy appearance. I hope this improvement will be carried out simultaneously with the erection of the campanile.

I am glad to see that considerable activity now prevails on the site of the New Law Courts. The brickwork is making good progress, and some blocks of granite have arrived on the ground, and masons are busily engaged cutting and chipping to shape. I see, however, in this an earnest of years of weary granite chipping, which will be a sad nuisance to the neighbourhood. Why could not the bulk of this chipping be done before the stone is brought from the quarries?

The proposed establishment of a beer-brewery in Hongkong recalls the fact that on more than one occasion a similar venture has been set on foot. One brewery, proposed to be started in the neighbourhood of the Metropole Hotel, came to nothing at all, though the water procurable there was said to be peculiarly suitable for brewing purposes. Another was actually built on the Kowloon side in the direction of Chinwan; plant was laid and the bottles for holding the beer were even put in stock, but at the last moment there arose a dispute about the ownership of the land to be utilised for the brewery and the scheme fell through. An expert in these matters tells me that Hongkong water is not suitable for distilling purposes, so I suppose we need not expect ever to see a Hongkong blend of whisky, though we may have Kowloon beer.

It is interesting to note how, as the cold weather approaches, the Chinese one meets in the streets increase in bulk. When the last breath of summer has been blown away by the north-east gales the Chinaman immediately hies him to the pawnshop and redeems his last year's winter clothes, which he piles upon his shoulders until he takes on the appearance of a hunchback or an old-clo' man. A curious thing is that the Chinese coolie does not appear to feel the cold in his legs and feet. There remain bare in many cases right through the wintry months, while the wool padded cotton "extras" are buttoned over his body. I suppose this bears out a story that the Earl of Aberdeen used to tell about an incident in his term as Governor-General of Canada. Meeting an old Red Indian one freezing, snowy day, his Excellency enquired how it was that he contrived to survive the cold with no covering but the tattered half blanket that was wrapped around his shoulder. The Indian in turn asked how the Earl did not get his face frost-bitten. "Oh," replied the Governor, "my face has been exposed ever since I was a child." "Well, me all face," retorted the ancient warrior.

The usual crop of good stories has sprung from Volunteer Camp life on Stonecutters'. One of the best perhaps is that related about a certain corporal who, while on patrol duty one night, saw approaching a figure where no figure should be. He challenged the intruder, but got no reply. Again he asked who went there, but the enemy remained silent. At last, as the figure would not respond and appeared to be about to beat a hasty retreat, the Corporal called out to the guard and they advanced with fixed bayonets on the hapless wretch. Examination at the quarters showed that the spy was, of all things in the world, nothing but—a goat. Billy did not stand to receive the attack; he showed the guard a clean pair of heels, and, though they followed up the retreat in gallant style, the goat is reported to be still at large.

It has frequently been observed, but not frequently enough, that many of the abuses noticeable in Hongkong could be lessened if people would only take the trouble to complain

at the time. I saw a fresh instance of this on Friday. A ricksha was hurrying along on the wrong side of the road in Queen's Road and ran over a dog. The animal was not much hurt, and the owner, seeing this would not take the ricksha coolie's number, saying: "Oh, I can't bother to go up to the Police Court!" It is this kind of spirit which perpetuates the constant infringement of the law by the coolie-class. It is not the coolie who is so much to blame as the man who does not complain when he has a clear case.

BANYAN.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon in the Board Room. Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President), presided, and there were also present Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works (Vice-President), Mr. H. F. Pollock, K.C., Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Rumjahn, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Acting Medical Officer of Health; Dr. B. T. T. Barnett, Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Capt. F. W. Lyons, Acting Capt. Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. Fung W. Chun.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. HEWETT, addressing the President, drew attention to the fact that he had only received certain confidential correspondence that morning, which was contrary to the regulations. Had he had time to consider the matter his minutes might have been different.

The PRESIDENT said that the letter in question had only been received from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on the 3rd October, and there had not been been time to circulate it yet.

Mr. HEWETT said he had no knowledge of the letter of the 30th October. He had only seen letters dated the 8th and 16th of August. He intended to again bring up this matter which was of very great importance, and he saw no reason why it should be regarded confidential.

A WELL IN CAINE ROAD.

There was laid on the table correspondence relative to a well at No. 19, Caine Road.

Mr. B. Brotherton Harker wrote on behalf of his client, Mr. Li Lai Wo, asking that the water in the well be analysed and, if it was found fit for domestic purposes, permission be granted to use it as such.

The Assistant M.O.H. (Dr. B. T. T. Barnett) minuted the query whether permission had been granted by the D.P.W. to dig this well?

The D.P.W. minuted:—"This is a very old well; no record of permission for it."

Mr. E. A. Hewett:—"I think all wells of this nature should be closed."

The PRESIDENT moved that the well at No. 19, Caine Road be closed.

Mr. HEWETT seconded and it was carried.

OPEN SPACES.

The SECRETARY submitted an application for exemption from the provision of open spaces for Nos. 127 to 141 (odd numbers), Hollywood Road.

The Assistant M.O.H. minuted:—"I think exemption from provision of an open space might be granted in this case so long as the window in rear is not cut off from the main room so as to form a lobby."

The D.P.W. minuted:—"I see the scavenging lane is shown to be only 3 feet in width and it cannot possibly be widened in future by taking 3 feet from the adjacent houses as these are on a much lower level. I think exemption might be recommended on condition that the lane is made 6 feet wide and that no compensation is to be paid in respect of it."

The PRESIDENT moved that the lane be made six feet wide.

Captain LYONS seconded.

Mr. RUMJAHN said he would like to draw attention to the irregularity of the conduct of the M.O.H. with regard to this matter. He thought it was not customary to make minutes as he had done.

The PRESIDENT said that it was not correct to bring such a matter up without first giving

the M.O.H. notice so as to place him in a position to reply.

Mr. RUMJAHN asked that he be allowed to make a protest.

Mr. HEWETT seconded Mr. Rumjahn's proposal, asking that the necessary order be made so as to allow that gentleman to speak.

Mr. RUMJAHN replied that the standing orders be suspended.

Mr. HEWETT seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. RUMJAHN said he took it that the M.O.H.'s minute regarding the building had nothing to do with the case. Dr. Barnett had no business to make the remark that the building bulged in places and, moreover, the statement was inaccurate. Such remarks made public might considerably damage the value of the property. Building architects could do as well, if not much better, without the assistance of the M.O.H. who wasted time making out this minute.

The motion that the lane be made 6ft wide was then carried.

OPIMUM DIVAN IN UPPER LASCAR ROW.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the opium divan at No. 7, Upper Lascar Row.

The Assistant M.O.H. intimated that 7, Upper Lascar Row had no concrete floor and could not therefore be licensed *de novo* although it was otherwise satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT moved that six inches of concrete on the floors be required.

Mr. RUMJAHN seconded and it was carried.

The PRESIDENT, with reference to an application for a licence to sell fresh pork at No. 187 Hollywood Road, moved that permission be refused.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded and the motion was carried.

The PRESIDENT, with reference to an application for the renewal of the fruit licence for the entrance to the Ko Shing theatre, proposed that the application be granted.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN seconded and it was carried.

The PRESIDENT, with reference to an application for the renewal of the fruit licence for No. 117 Queen's Road West, remarked that meat or vegetables would become tainted if they were placed in near proximity of tobacco, etc. He moved that unless special permission be granted by the Sanitary Board this be prohibited.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded that this application be refused.

Mr. HEWETT thought the President's remarks should apply to all licences.

The PRESIDENT in turn moved that the applications to sell vegetables at No. 263, Queen's Road West, No. 265, Queen's Road West, and fruit and vegetables at No. 8, Connaught Road West be refused.

Mr. HEWETT seconded the motions, and they were carried.

WATER ANALYSIS.

The report of the analysis of the public water supplies by Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, for the month of October, showed that the water was of excellent quality.

RAT RETURN.

The rat return showed that during the weeks ended 26th ult. and 2nd instant 422 and 411 rats respectively were destroyed. Of the total of 833, 28 were found to be infected.

LIME-WASHING.

The lime-washing return for the fortnight ended 12th November was laid on the table.

There is still nothing to report from Tokyo, says the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 29th ult. It is not even known whether any negotiations are proceeding, nor has the nature of the interview between Baron Komura and Baron Rosen been disclosed. The Japanese Government is certainly able to keep its own counsel. The report through Reuter's Agency that, according to the *Standard* correspondent, information received in Berlin both from St. Petersburg and Tokyo indicates that drafts have been signed of a Russo-Japanese Convention providing for a peaceful compromise of all differences, must, we fear, be discredited, especially as no such news has been received from Berlin direct. The information is not borne out by events in Japan.

THE RECENT TYPHOON IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

H.M.S. *Waterwitch*, Captain Hardy, arrived here on Friday evening in a damaged condition. She reports having experienced a very heavy gale last Wednesday in the Formosa Channel. Her boats were stove in and the deck-fitting smashed; and during the height of the tempest, when the ship was labouring heavily and taking large quantities of water aboard, two petty officers and a bluejacket were washed overboard from the quarterdeck and drowned. Later on she passed through a quantity of wreckage including one boat, bottom up, and a dismantled junk; and later, when approaching Hongkong, she met with a rudderless Amoy junk, which, being uncontrollable, had been blown miles and miles out of her course. When first seen the occupants were yelling, waving their hands, and hitting their "rice-baskets" significantly to indicate that they were short of provisions; there was a crew of some ten in all. The *Waterwitch*, after administering to their temporal wants, gave them a hawser and took them in tow.

It may safely be assumed that many fishermen lost their lives in the recent typhoon. At the time, the *Waterwitch* was voyaging from Shantung Promontory to Hongkong. The s.s. *Hinsang*, which arrived here from Java about the same time as the *Waterwitch*, reports that she sighted eleven disabled junks near Gap Rock; and the s.s. *Petchaburi*, a German steamer from Bangkok, reports that when 45 off Gap Rock, during a strong N. E. gale and heavy sea, she sighted a fishing boat flying signals of distress. Captain G. Hillmann, master of the vessel, immediately altered his course and, on approaching the distressed craft, eased his engines and took the fishermen aboard. Some two hours afterwards he encountered another disabled fishing-boat, dismantled and with the bulwarks gone by the board. The occupants were waving frantically for assistance. The steamer was steered alongside and the fishing people rescued. Later on another similar craft was supplied with provisions and water, and finally, when in the immediate vicinity of Gap Rock, a small craft was observed signalling a tale of woe. A lifeboat was swung out and despatched to the craft, but the fishermen, who had their all invested in the damaged boat, refused to abandon but sent one man by the *Petchaburi* to seek assistance from Hongkong. The steamer was delayed by the latter incident for no less than an hour and a half. In all she brought eight shipwrecked people to Hongkong.

On Thursday the Government tender *Stanley* conveyed the relief lighthouse-men to Waglan Island; and on Friday a relief for those on Gap Rock. On arriving at the latter place she set to work to gather up disabled craft in sight which she towed to port. On Saturday morning nine disabled junks were reported to be in the offing, and the *Stanley*, again, was despatched to sea. On the various damaged craft arriving in the harbour they were towed in batches to Yaumati B.y. Some of them were dismantled, had lost their nets, and were generally broken to pieces above the deck level. Others, more fortunate, had only suffered the loss of their masting herringbone sails, or their masts, or perhaps the rudder. They were a well seasoned set of boats; some of them literally moulding away with age. There were gaping crevices in their carvel-built sides that had been filled with putty. The deck-seams, also, no doubt having oftentimes been opened by a scorching sun, were in a similar condition. In the holds and about the decks were hopeless mixtures of broken cordage, black-meshed fishing nets, crab-nets, primitive disjointed hand winches, sea-shells, wooden floats, bamboo-hooped buckets, rice-baskets and rags. In the holds, from which exuded an unbearable stench, were layers of rotten fish; it was upon these that in several instances the fishing-people, families of them, were subsisting. Truly, the occupants of these antique craft must be a hardy lot.

The history of the storm by the Hongkong Observatory briefly is that on the 25th ult., it was reported that a typhoon had passed from the vicinity of the Philippines into the China Sea. And on the 27th and 28th it was reported that the typhoon was to the Southeast of Hong-

kong, and the centre threatened to approach the neighbourhood of the Colony. Next we learned that the typhoon was rapidly filling up on approaching the coast to the East of Hongkong; and, on the morning of the 28th, the Black Drum was lowered.—*Daily Press*, 2nd November.

A pitiful sight was witnessed on Monday forenoon in Winglok street, near the Bonham Strand cross-road. Twenty-nine hungry shipwrecked fishermen, many of whom had been rescued from the water, and all of whom were destitute, were squatting on the road-side awaiting relief from the authorities. The government light-house tender, *Stanley*, which has been busy during the last few days affording relief to distressed craft off Gap Rock, on Sunday towed a dismantled junk to port; and the dismantled junk had picked up the fishing folk after the recent typhoon, those rescued being lucky in securing pieces of wreckage to cling to till assistance, such as it was, arrived. The privations from hunger and cold that were experienced, and even those that afterwards ensued, will never be known.

Since towing eight disabled craft to port on Friday, the *Stanley* brought in two on Saturday and four on Sunday.

The Harbour Authorities asked the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for their new twin screw tug *Robert Cooke*, a powerful boat, recently constructed at the Kowloon Docks, but this was refused because, it is understood, the *Robert Cooke* insurance does not hold good outside the harbour. The Admiralty were then applied to, and they promptly made arrangements, the torpedo-destroyers *Sparrow Hawk*, *Handy*, and *Janus* and the water-boat *Cherub*, being despatched to Gap Rock. On arriving there yesterday morning, however, no wrecks were in sight, so they signalled to the Rock asking for the impartation of any information possessed.

There has been an enormous loss of life and craft during the recent typhoon; in fact it is estimated that no less than two hundred and forty odd fishing-boats, out of three hundred employed in fishing off Swatow, have sunk and the occupants perished. At any rate, only 56 of these 300 boats, which would have been blown south by the storm, have arrived at Gap Rock. If all the rest, as is assumed, are missing, the approximate loss of life would be some 2,000 souls. Wreckage of every description has been reported by several vessels.—*Daily Press*, 3rd November.

So many reports of shipwreck and disaster being sent in, and, as several steamboats of various description were putting to sea on Monday to seek for further disabled junks, a *Daily Press* representative was sent in one of the craft. Making an exit (by the Lyeemoon Pass, and leaving the narrow waters sandwiched between the rugged Kowloon coast and burnt-up patches of Hongkong Island, Cape Collision, an old lighthouse that has done sentry weathering innumerable typhoons on the rocky slope for fully a score of years, was reached. Ideal weather prevailed, the wind being light from the N.E., and the sea smooth. Ahead and to the right were the tide-washed shores and pinnacle rocks protruding from the water, and in some places low-lying caves had been formed by the ceaseless action of the waves. Here and there was a fishing junk or sampan amongst the shallows. On the hills behind, where the sun shone upon a smooth-faced, now dry typhoon watercourse, it gave the appearance of there being running water surging down the slope. Beneath, where waves broke amongst the scattered crags, areas of snowy foam contrasted with the green water.

Waglan Island ahead, and Cape d'Aguilar a little to the right, we passed Bokhara Rock buoy, where the old P. & O. *Bokhara* met her fate; in this vicinity the megaphone was used to enquire from passing junks whether they had seen any disabled craft. In each instance a negative answer was returned, so the vessel was headed for the Lama Islands. After fruitless search was there made the Ladronez were resorted to. Pak Lee and the outlying islands were approached as the "red orb" was sinking to rest. The sky was a clear blue with the western horizon of a reddish hue, which gradually turning into grey towards the north and

south, formed a background to numerous islands in procession around the circular line of view. Shortly after the last corner of the sun had tucked itself in behind the rocks ahead, the sky turned into a rich gold, with purple hues where it gradually blended with the ever-darkening blue overhead. Then, again, it turned into that incomparable brilliant red; and long before twilight had ceased, the silvery moon and a solitary bright star showed high up in the opposite direction. A Chinese Customs cruiser was anchored off Tung Ho, not far from the Customs Station. While amongst the islands, repeated queries were made to sampans and junks encountered; nothing being discovered, however, the steamer's nose was turned homeward. On the return journey by the West Lama Channel through the now black waters, nothing noteworthy occurred.

Out of the several boats that went a-searching for wrecks on Monday, one of the torpedo-destroyers returned with three disabled junks in tow. All the waters neighbouring Hongkong have now been thoroughly searched.

The s.s. *Choulai* arrived from Bangkok on Tuesday. En route she rescued twelve shipwrecked Chinese *Daily Press*.—4th November.

The British s.s. *An Pho*, Capt. T. Thomson, arrived here from Saigon on Wednesday with a cargo of rice and meal. On leaving Saigon she experienced strong monsoon weather with hard rain-squalls and high sea from the time she left Cape S. James on the 29th ult., till the morning of the 3rd inst. Shortly after seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, in Lat. 19 deg 58' N. Long. 112 deg. 27' E., a small fishing-boat was observed to be showing signals of distress. The course was altered, and on arriving at the boat two occupants were hauled aboard by means of ropes. The wind being a strong one and the sea heavy it was deemed too dangerous to lower a boat. The rescued men informed Capt. Thomson through a Chinese interpreter that they belonged to Swatow; and that while anchored off Heetung Point a heavy N. E. gale caused them to break their anchor cable and drift seaward. They were the only men aboard when the accident occurred, the remainder of the crew being ashore at the time. When picked up they had been thus drifting helplessly for eight days. Latterly the *An Pho* experienced moderate wind and sea.

The German s.s. *Tai Lee*, Capt. T. Michelsen, arrived from Swatow yesterday after experiencing the typhoon in Fomosa Channel on the 27th ult. During the storm considerable damage was sustained by the vessel: the funnel carried away, one boat and two davits were lost, a water tank carried away, and two stanchions in No. 3 hold were broken.

It will be remembered that last Monday the three British torpedo-destroyers *Sparrowhawk*, *Handy* and *Janus*, the water-boat *Cherub*, light-house tender *Stanley* and a Chinese Customs steamer left Hongkong harbour to seek for native craft that had been disabled or blown out of their course by the recent typhoon. What success the *Stanley* met with has already been recorded, and one of the torpedo-destroyers returned on Tuesday towing in two junks. Needless to say that torpedo-destroyers are not very suitable vessels for towing junks in an open sea, or, for that matter, anywhere else. They are fragile craft specially designed for speed, and built with thin steel plates. It would be dangerous for one of them to go alongside another vessel in rough waters, so the admiral deserves the greatest praise for submitting these vessels to possible injury in the interests of saving life, while the Colony incur no expenses for coal. No doubt implicit faith was placed in the seamanship of their commanders. It is unlikely that any more fishermen will be rescued, for those blown further seaward than within 200 miles of this colony have probably long ere this perished from starvation.—*Daily Press* 5th November.

On Thursday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the light at Cap Rock lighthouse observed a local first class fishing junk sailing in the direction of Macao, with a disabled Amoy junk in tow. To those at the Rock, it looked like the junk abandoned on Saturday last, the crew of which were taken to Hongkong in the lighthouse tender *Stanley*.

There more shipwrecked Amoy junk fishermen have been picked up and brought to Hongkong by one of the torpedo-destroyers.—*Daily Press*, 6th November.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

The Colonial Secretary informed us on the 2nd inst. afternoon that the following telegram had been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Batavia:—

"Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. Quarantine removed. British Consul."

The Dutch Consul-General informs us to the same effect, and states that all goods can now be imported into Netherlands-India.

The cases of communicable diseases reported in the Colony last week were:—cholera, 1 (fatal), the victim being a Japanese outside the limits of the City; enteric fever, 2, both European.

The Colonial Secretary informed us on Thursday that he had received the following telegram dated Rangoon, 4th November, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma:—

"Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.—In continuation of my telegram of the 2nd, dated the 25th March last, restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong removed.—Secretary to Government of Burma."

PIRACY NEAR HONGKONG.

Captain Graham Harvie, prominent here in connection with bringing Hongkong-built launches to Manila, the south, and wherever, in fact, there happens to be a market for them, a few days ago had a very exciting experience with pirates while on a voyage to Penang with the launch *Tong Chuan*.

The vessel left Hongkong for Penang on Wednesday, the 21st ult., and next day, encountering a typhoon off S. John's, situated some 9' W. of the Colony, they were obliged to seek an anchorage to leeward of the island, one of the twin engines having broken down.

Shortly after dropping the anchor a native sampin came off to "look see" and scout for a more formidable force behind. Captain Harvie was ashore at the time, and nobody aboard the *Tong Chuan* suspected danger.

After Captain Harvie had returned, and the native sampin had arrived back to earth with her report, a pirate junk set off with 17 men aboard to attack the launch. The junk was nearly alongside when Captain Harvie "smelled a rat," where upon he communicated to them that if they came any closer they would do so at their peril.

As the crew of the launch was only eight all told, the pirates pulled swiftly alongside and tried to rush them, but stout capstan bars, spannars, and marlin-spikes met their repeated attempts and drove them off. Captain Harvie also downed a few of them with his revolver, but whether any fatalities occurred or not is not known.

One thing certain is that had there been two junks instead of one the launch would have been captured and probably all aboard murdered. As it was, though, the pirates being unable to climb aboard had to return for reinforcements, and, as soon as they were clear, the *Tong Chuan* got the anchor aweigh and tripped off to sea with her single engine.

On the afternoon of the 25th ult. Macao was reached and repairs proceeded with. The damage was not serious, as only the coupling bolts of the main shaft had carried away.

On the 30th ult. the *Tong Chuan* proceeded on her voyage to Penang with fine weather.

Mr W. A. Crane, who died suddenly at Kobe on the 21st ult., was born in Singapore in 1831, so that at the time of his death he was in his seventy-first year. In 1863 he came to Japan, settling in Yokohama as an accountant, and in that capacity he spent his life up to his retirement a few years ago. He was an old Mason, and recently the highest degree of the Rising Sun Lodge in Yokohama was conferred upon him. Mr. Crane was long an invalid, but it was only recently that the principal ailment from which he suffered, cancer in the stomach, gave cause for anxiety to his medical attendants.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL AND JUBILEE ROAD.

To-day Victoria Hospital will be opened, and Jubilee Road handed over to the Government by Sir Paul Chater. They were constructed to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897, with public funds collected at that time.

THE ROAD.

Jubilee Road was commenced in April, 1901, under the direction of Messrs. Denison and Ram architects and civil engineers, and it was practically completed towards the end of 1902. It commences at Belchers Bay, near the Tung Wa Hospital, and goes to Aberdeen, covering in length five miles. From Belchers Bay it rises from the sea-level to 150 feet in the first half mile, then it continues fairly level for about four miles, falling down in the remaining half mile of approach to Aberdeen. It passes the French Mission, cuts through the Dairy Farm, and crosses the old Aberdeen Road about a mile this (Hongkong) side of Aberdeen. Over its precipitous course are several substantial granite bridges; and a foot-path, about a mile and a half long, from the Peak joins it to the east of the bridge on the old Aberdeen Road, in the vicinity where the new road crosses.

Originally the road was intended to go a little above the sea-level only, but, objections being raised by the War Department on the grounds that this would weaken the natural defences of the island, it was raised to 150 above the sea level.

The cost of constructing Jubilee Road was \$111,000.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Victoria Hospital standing on the south side of the Barker Road, well above the road level, is approached by a wide pathway of easy gradient. It is designed in two blocks, the larger forming the hospital proper, to the east, the smaller containing the quarters for the staff, to the west. The hospital block is two-storied with a central bay crowned by twin cupolas flanking the main entrance; at each end are one-story wings capable of being raised to form an extension should additional ward accommodation be found necessary in the future. The buildings are of brick, faced with stucco, and are Renaissance in style to the design of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, the architects who have superintended the carrying out of the work.

The principal entrance opens into a spacious hall from which lead the staircase to the upper floor and corridors running right and left. From these corridors open, on the left the dispensary, receiving room, sisters' room, drying-room, and children's ward of eight beds; on the right are four private wards containing accommodation for from one to five beds. At the rear of the main building are three smaller blocks connected by cross-ventilated passages; the side ones contain the bath-rooms, culleries, and lavatory for the wards; the central one the kitchens and servants' quarter. On the upper floor are two large wards, each containing beds for 12 persons, with sitting room and drying-room. In the rear central block are the bath-rooms &c. for the wards, and an operating theatre lighted from top and side. In the east block is an isolation ward with its one bath-room and scullery; and in the west block quarters for the wardmaster and other servants. The wards are of ample proportions and especially lofty. They are lighted from both sides with wide enclosed verandahs, giving a natural system of cross-ventilation. The sanitary fittings are of the most approved type, made of white glazed ware, and fitted without any enclosing woodwork.

The staff quarters contain two distinct houses, the east for the nurses, the west for the doctor. Each contains dining and drawing rooms with verandah, hall, and staircase, three bedrooms with verandah, bath-rooms, w.c., and ample servants' quarters at the back. The mortuary is behind the hospital with a separate entrance from the Barker Road.

Colonel H. B. McCoy, Deputy Collector of Customs, has been appointed to act as Collector of Customs at Manila during the absence on leave of Mr. Morgan Shuster.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S SAILING.

The opening yachting of the season consisted of an assembly off the Naval Yard extension and a slant to Stonecutter's. Afterwards there was a Ladies race from the vicinity of H.M.S. *Tamar* to the Cosmopolitan Dock buoy; back to the *Tamar*; the Dock buoy again, and home to the original.

A dozen yachts faced the contest:—*Dione*, started by Miss Stella May; *Vernon*, by Mrs. Robinson; *Aileen*, by Mrs. Baker Brown; *Alannah*, by Mrs. Turner; *Bonito*, by Miss Bird; *Erica*, by Mrs. Dornison; *Kathleen*, by Mrs. Pemberton; *Colleen*, by Mrs. Gompertz; *Min*, by Mrs. Jones; *Iris*, by Miss Hawksley; *Doreen*, by Mrs. Pratt, and *Payne*, by Mrs. Walker.

Of these *Dione*, *Vernon*, *Elspeth*, and *Aileen*, allowed *Alannah* two minutes; *Bonito*, *Erica*, *Kathleen*, *Colleen*, and *Min*, three minutes; *Iris*, four minutes; *Doreen*, *Maid Marian*, and *Chanticleer*, five minutes; *Payne*, six minutes; and *Mist*, eight minutes.

The breeze, a nor easter, was not stiff enough for a swift sail; otherwise the weather was delightful. On leaving Stonecutter's astern the moderate wind fell, and a light N.E. wind set in, so, during the whole race, the boats were running free, or, at any rate, they were able to maintain their course. A bad start was made at the outset, *Erica*, *Colleen*, *Kathleen* and *Alannah* clearing in succession.

At the buoy *Erica* headed, then *Alannah*, and next *Vernon*. *Alannah* was subsequently overhauled by *Erica* in the vicinity of the *Tamar*. The conclusion was.

	H.	M.	S.	Correct Time.
<i>Vernon</i>	4	8	4	4 8 4
<i>Alannah</i>	4	8	45	4 6 45
<i>Dione</i>	4	9	13	4 9 13
<i>Erica</i>	4	9	23	4 6 23
<i>Colleen</i>	4	10	—	4 7 —
<i>Kathleen</i>	4	10	12	4 7 12
<i>Aileen</i>	4	10	25	4 10 25
<i>Bonito</i>	4	10	35	4 7 35
<i>Min</i>	4	11	5	4 8 5
<i>Iris</i>	4	11	15	4 7 15
<i>Payne</i>	4	14	50	4 8 50
<i>Doreen</i>	4	15	4	4 12 4

The first race of the Championship Class comes off to-day.

SUNDAY'S RACES.

The One-Design Class, and the Second Class yachts of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club turned out on Sunday afternoon to contest the first of twelve races counting towards this season's championship. The course lay from a line between the Police Pier, Tsim Tsa Sui, around Channel Rocks (port), Kowloon Rocks (port), Meyers East buoy (port), Channel Rocks again (port), Kowloon Rock (port), Meyers East buoy (starboard), and home. The One-Design class started at 1 p.m., and the Second Class ten minutes later.

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

There were five starters in this class: *Colleen*, *Min*, *Kathleen*, *Bonito*, and *Erica*. Of these, *Bonito* is now owned in partnership by Messrs. Bird and Hastings; *Kathleen* has a new suit of sails; and new sails for the *Min* are shortly expected from Home, or rather from Shanghai because the steamer over-carried them.

At the start *Min* got away *Colleen* second, and *Erica* third; *Kathleen*, however, shortly afterwards overhauled them all. A moderate wind was blowing from the N.E. at the outset but it shortly afterwards died down and varied catpaws from the N.E. to the N. resulted. In the first instance *Bonito* and *Colleen* steered towards the open; the others hugging the Kowloon shore around Blackhead's Point, and tacking into Hung Hom Bay. *Kathleen* and *Erica* made a very fair slant, and were close enough to attempt to jockey each other. Kellett Island abeam with *Colleen* and *Bonito*, the former crossed back to Kowloon with a N.E. slant to take up a more advantageous position in case the wind veered to the North. *Bonito* preferred to keep out of the tide close to Hong-kong. On arriving at that peninsula situated eastward of the Kowloon Docks *Colleen* tacked in behind *Min*; *Erica*, at the time, was fighting hard with *Kathleen* for first place. When *Erica* was approaching the Taku Sugar Works it was seen that *Bonito* was "right out of it" the wind, being off the mainland, putting her to

the obligation of beating across the harbour. At Channel Rocks *Kathleen* lead by 25 seconds, *Erica* second, and *Colleen* third. The same order was maintained when gybing around Kowloon Rock. Spinnakers were then set and main-sheets slacked right off. After "doing" Meyer's East buoy *Erica*, which was making a very good race, went ashore off the Metropole Hotel and lost half a minute or so in getting off. About this time *Min* worked across into Kowloon Bay whereshe met with such favourable wind that on rounding the remaining posts she headed, and she eventually won the race by 13 seconds. *Kathleen* was second, and *Erica* third. The times were as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Min</i>	4	15	55
<i>Kathleen</i>	4	16	8
<i>Erica</i>	4	22	15
<i>Colleen</i>	4	33	35
<i>Bonito</i>	4	37	20

THE SECOND CLASS.

There were four starters in the second class; *Alannah*, *Doreen*, *Payne*, and *Maid Marion*. *Alannah* came in first, *Doreen* second, and *Payne* third; *Maid Marion* did not finish. Times:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Alannah</i>	4	42	58
<i>Doreen</i>	5	28	55
<i>Payne</i>	5	31	35
<i>Maid Marion</i> did not finish.			

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

Monday the 2nd inst. witnessed the concluding operations in connection with the temporary occupation of Stonecutter's by the members of the Volunteer Corps. Tents were struck that morning—although at one time it had been thought possible that an extension of time would be decided upon, to counterbalance the enforced idleness during the typhoonic period, but it was found to be impracticable.

Life under canvas, during the final week, was somewhat arduous, owing to the stormy weather that prevailed; damp blankets and chill winds being the reverse of pleasant; but, despite the discomforts experienced, the men appeared to have benefited considerably by their period of training.

Saturday the 31st, and Sunday the 1st were guest days, and the crowded launches which put off from Murray Pier testified to the interest which the civilian friends of the Volunteers take in camp life. It was extremely cold at night time on the Island, and with a view to getting the blood of the men into a good state of circulation, and of counteracting any harmful symptoms that might have been occasioned by the moisture and chill winds, the men were paraded for drill each morning before breakfast, and put through a series of invigorating evolutions.

Shortly after reveillé on the 31st ult., in accordance with the usual routine, they were paraded for drill purposes under Major Whelan, R.G.A., Sergt. Bartolome, R.G.A., Sergt. James, S.F., and Corpl. Whittington, S.F. A course of Maxim and fifteen-pounder as well as musketry practice was given for an hour and a half, and they returned to breakfast in splendid form.

Later on Maxim gun-firing, musketry, and fifteen-pounder gun drill were indulged in, in addition to instruction in gun-laying.

During the course of the afternoon Major Bryan, R.A., inspected the whole corps, four fifteen-pounders being manned, and the remainder of the men being occupied with the Maxims. He expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the various duties had been performed, laying particular stress on the high degree of proficiency which had been attained, and the smart appearance presented by the entire Corps.

The remainder of the day was given over to the entertainment of guests, and right well did the men of the H.K.V.C. do their duty in this direction. A considerable number of the gentler sex were over during the afternoon, and evinced great interest in the various details of camp life, under the guidance of their khaki-clad escorts; but the majority of them returned home before sunset.

At 7 p.m., in the long marquee, a large number of civilians joined their military friends at dinner, and, although it was of necessity

somewhat rough-and-ready, the officer who, in accordance with time-honoured custom, made the rounds to listen to any complaints, was unable to discover any, all and everyone appearing to be thoroughly satisfied.

An impromptu concert was organised during the evening, to which various members of the corps contributed, a special item being a juggling exhibition by "Cento," who gave his services gratuitously, and although somewhat hampered for space, he gave an admirable exposition of his skill. Gunner Sheffield accompanied the vocal items in his usual able manner.

The launch, conveying the visitors homewards, left at 10.30, and arrived at Blake Pier shortly after eleven.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, 4th November.

EXECUTION OF CHEN TING-WAI.

Exemplary punishment has been meted out to Chen Ting-wai, the official who, when I last wrote, was before the court of justice, accused of supplying the rebels with arms and ammunition stolen from stores which had been confided to him. The Viceroy was unable to preside over this court, which was composed of members taken from the Bureau of Reorganisation and the Board of Police, but he must have been perfectly satisfied when he heard that Chen had been sentenced to death. He was beheaded on Monday at the well-known execution ground.

NOTORIOUS ROBBER BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

Not every day is a notorious robber chief brought into Canton by villagers, but such was the fate lately of Tai Min-keung, who was captured by two gentlemen of the name of Ip. The latter were rewarded with a thousand dollars each (so that their capture must have been an exploit indeed), while Tai's head fell on the execution ground last Saturday.

REFORMS IN HAND.

Some idea of the lines on which the Viceroy intends to proceed in his work of reform may be gathered from a notification, issued by the authorities a short time ago. In this notification the chief points of interest are those connected with prison reform, grants in aid to farmers, and the taking of a census. Prisoners should not be left idle while serving their term, but should be taught the trade best suited to their physical condition, or which they were acquainted with when at liberty. As a note, however, we hear that no knives of any kind should be supplied them, in fear of the consequences. Special officials should be—not are to be—appointed to examine the state of agriculture throughout the province. They should assist the industrious and punish the idle, and in time of famine special grants should be made.

Thirdly, an official census should be taken of the merchant and tradespeople more especially in every town and city, since it is very important to have information as to ownership of property, and the manner in which wealth is acquired—in order, it may be supposed, that higher taxes may be levied.

The above gives a rough idea of this no doubt very laudable scheme, which is, however, very much in the potential mood. Most foreigners will find it hard to believe in any scheme for prison reform in China. Another Howard with plenipotentiary powers would be necessary to carry out such a scheme.

The N.-C. Daily News reports telegraphic news having been received by the Waiwup from the Tartar General of Ili, Northern Chinese Turkestan, that a body of armed Russians have crossed over into the Chinese territory of Uliasutai to the north of the Tien-shan, or Celestial Mountains. When questioned by the Chinese frontier-guards, who were too weak in numbers to successfully prevent this violation of territory, the Russian officer in charge stated that he was in search of certain law-breakers who had fled into Chinese territory. The Russian troops are still in Uliasutai and making vigorous search for the alleged refugees, which also included living freely on the country.

PORT ARTHUR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Port Arthur, 18th October.

IMPORTANT DECREES.

Several important decrees of Admiral Alexieff have recently been issued. One, issued a few days ago, declared that the Russian "War Agents" (military attaches, I suppose) in Corea, China, and Japan are under his orders, and must send reports to him at once; and another dated 24th September (7th October), and just now published, declares that the Russian diplomatic agents, and agents of the War Office in Manchuria are also to obey him in future. The latter decree runs as follows:—

"Whereas the establishment in the Manchurian provinces of offices of our War Commissary and the appointment of officials by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the first being subordinate to the War Office and the second, through the Russian Minister at Peking, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there have been, as might have been expected, occasions in which these and other official bodies have involuntarily gone out of their own sphere and entered the sphere of action properly appertaining to other bodies. And whereas since the establishment of a Viceroyalty in the Far East, all the branches of the administration have been placed in my hands and all diplomatic intercourse placed under my direction. Be it known, therefore, that the above mentioned duality must of course be discontinued. For attaining this object, it is strictly necessary, above all, that the commissioners of the War Office as well as the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confine themselves to their respective spheres of duty in accordance with the decree 'establishing Russian Government superintendence over Manchuria, A.D. 1900.' The instructions I shall issue for their direction shall be henceforth precise and infallible. [Signed] The Viceroy, Adjutant-General E. I. Alexieff."

Port Arthur, 22nd October.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

On Monday last I had an interview with Admiral Alexieff. The Viceroy is not, inaccessible, but he is extremely busy, so that it is no easy matter to see him; and I was very much pleased in consequence on being informed last Saturday that I could call on him at 8.30 on Monday morning. The Admiral's house is in Old Town, and stands on a gentle eminence above the little Park (or Boulevard as they call it), commanding a good view of Golden Hill, from which it is separated by the smaller of the two basins composing the harbour. It is a two-storied edifice, new, built of stone, with a gravelled court in front, and a naval flag with two anchors waving overhead. It has something of the air of an Indian bungalow about it, with its verandahs in both stories. Only that the second-story verandah is shut in by glass and the lower story one is not so open as in India. For a man whose position so nearly resembles that of the Tsar, the Viceroy is not strongly guarded. At the gate there are two soldiers who seem to let anyone in unless, as the notices in some public buildings in Japan put it, they are "drunk or insane." These soldiers are accommodated with white sentry-boxes traversed diagonally by a large number of broad black bands. At the door there is no guard, but in the entrance-hall a few unarmed soldiers in the usual top-boots and loose white blouses fastened at the waist by a leather belt assist visitors to struggle out of their great coats and into them again, and relieve them of their hats and sticks.

THE ANTE-CHAMBER.

The Viceroy's ante-chamber is always filled with people waiting for an audience. Two officers of the Viceroy's suite are also in attendance, one a young naval officer, the other a military man. At the end of this room is a large desk piled with documents; on the walls are maps and plans, old notifications with new notifications placed over them, and lists which look like time-tables; while bundles of newspapers are scattered about. One bundle contained the *Temps*; another a miscellaneous collection of Russian papers, a third the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

At the time of my visit this room was filled with a number of the biggest men I ever saw in my life. Most of them were generals or

high military officers, one was a naval officer, two were civilians, two were clergymen. The clergymen wore long flowing robes like lawyers, and around their necks were suspended crucifixes of gold. I think one of them was a Lutheran clergyman who had arrived in town the previous day from Vladivostok to attend to the religious needs of the few hundred Let's among the Russian soldiers and civilians in Port Arthur. (I may here remark that there are five Russian churches here, mostly for the use of the military; one Jewish synagogue, and no Roman Catholic or Protestant church, although in Port Arthur and Dalny there are about 4,000 Roman Catholics, mostly, I suppose, Poles.)

I said that the ante-chamber contained a collection of the biggest men I ever saw in my life. Some of them were giants and their enormous beards, swords, and uniforms made them look striking. Most of them wore decorations, some a very large number of decorations. Two of them were asked to go upstairs at once to see the Viceroy, the rest of us waited about half-an-hour and then went up in a body. We drew up in line along one side of a sumptuously-furnished drawing room, evidently connected with the Viceroy's private apartments.

THE VICEROY.

I must say that I waited with great interest the coming of the Tsar's representative in the Far East. The extraordinary extent of his power and the reports I had heard of his ability, tact, and endurance excited my curiosity to an unusual extent. I felt that I was about to see an historical personage, a man destined to make history, bloodstained or the reverse. I had been told that during the Boxer troubles the Admiral had worked for some time twenty hours a day, and that at present the amount of business—naval, military, civil, etc.—that he gets through every day would make the average man break down in a week and would make the average British workman go on strike in half that time. And his business does not consist merely of signing papers. He thinks for himself. An American man of affairs once asked him, for instance, why he established his headquarters in Port Arthur and not in Dalny. "I want to buy the stores for my fleet in a large market," said he, "I don't want to pay more for them than is necessary. Now I would certainly have to pay more for them in Dalny than in Port Arthur."

This practical answer might have been made by the first Napoleon. It shows that solicitude for the fighting man which is the foundation of victory. On the whole that American of whom I speak was profoundly impressed by the Admiral's common sense and grasp of detail. He came to the conclusion that he had no more martinet to deal with, that Admiral Alexieff could cope with matters far beyond the ken of the average naval commander.

THE INTERVIEW.

The Admiral kept us waiting about two seconds. Then he came in, a man of medium height, pleasant eyes and smile, slightly upturned face (perhaps on account of his having to speak so much with abnormally tall men) and short beard. He wore a simple naval uniform and his manner was very quiet and natural. Everyone was standing up, and the Admiral walked down the line, shaking hands with each and conversing with each a few moments. When my turn came, he asked me what I thought of Port Arthur, and I candidly confessed that it was a somewhat rough place, adding, however, the saving clause (and not out of mere compliment either, for I thoroughly believe it) that I thought the city would be a fine one in about two or three years. He thoroughly agreed with me on this point, but as this is not an important matter I shall pass on. I asked him about the Russian operations at Yong-mpho, said that it had been distinctly stated the Russians were constructing a fort there, that they had officers and soldiers there, that they had landed cannon during the night. The Viceroy emphatically contradicted this. "We have no fort there," he said, "not a single cannon, not a single officer, not a single soldier. All reports to the contrary are false. They have been fabricated with the object of creating a sensation."

THE U.S. COMMERCIAL TREATY.

His Excellency did not seem to be alarmed by the opening of Moukden, provided by the

United States Commercial Treaty. "Oh, there's nothing in that," he said hastily, "that will be all right. We'll arrange that with America . . . without interrupting our friendship with the United States. . . . International commerce must have its way."

MANCHURIA.

Then I gently approached the most ticklish subject of all—the evacuation of Manchuria. The Viceroy did not say right out that his troops would remain in Manchuria until the Greek Kalends, but indirectly he gave me to understand that Russia would as soon think of evacuating Siberia. "We have much trouble still," he said, "with the brigands in Manchuria especially in East Manchuria between Harbin and Vladivostok. . . . Many unfortunate incidents occur in the railway zone there."

I asked him if he had not received many petitions from the Chinese inhabitants of various districts in Manchuria begging that the Russian troops be not withdrawn, and pointing out that such a withdrawal would expose the petitioners to the wrath of the bandits. He confessed that such was the case; he had received many such petitions. "And I should have received many more," he said, "if it were not for the mandarins—the mandarins in Manchuria itself. They terrorise the people. They prevent them sending us as many petitions as they would otherwise send." "Then, Your Excellency," said I, "I suppose that on account of this lawless state of things, you will not evacuate Manchuria just yet?"

His answer was short, but full of meaning. "We'll arrange that matter with the Chinese," he said. This phrase settled it. This apparent forgetfulness of the fact that Japan is moving heaven and earth to make Russia settle the matter with her, this implication that no outsider has any right to interfere, and that if he did interfere he would gain nothing by it—this, I say, was enough. It was unnecessary now to ask how the negotiations with Japan were getting on (especially as I felt sure that I would not get an answer to that question), or if there was any probability of a war between Russia and Japan. My interview with Admiral Alexieff convinced me that the Russians will remain in Manchuria.

NOTES FROM THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Poinsettias are beginning to make a show with their brilliantly coloured bracts; for it is not the flowers which are so conspicuous, but the crimson leaves which surround them. These bracts, often nearly a foot long, are the distinction on which the genus was founded, as it only differs in this respect from *Euphorbia*, and at the present time the plant is known as *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. It is a native of Mexico, and has been in cultivation in Europe for about 70 years. There are many specimens in the gardens, in pots, beds, and shrubberies.

Three specimens of a fine araliaceous tree, *Heteropanax fragrans*, are standing near the fountain in the old garden and are in flower, but the flowers are, comparatively speaking, inconspicuous, the large, glossy, dark green leaves, which are often nearly a yard across, and are pinnately compound, make the tree attractive. Formerly there were several specimens growing in proximity to those now remaining, but the successive typhoons of the last ten years or so have wrought havoc amongst them. The genus is monotypic, and belongs to the ivy family, and the species is found in China, India, Malaya and Fiji.

The plants in the rockery at the west end of the No. 3 house, which were planted towards the end of last year, have become established, and the variously coloured leaves of the different species make a very pleasing effect.

The rainfall for October amounted to 1.71 inches only, and for the year 93.09 inches have been registered.

The s.s. *Doric*, which arrived from San Francisco on Thursday, reports slight plague in Yokohama, and slight cholera in Nagasaki.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday at the Company's offices, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central. Mr. Hart Buck (chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. Humphreys, H. W. Stale, A. G. Wood and J. H. Van Buren (directors), Captain Unsworth, Captain Morrison, Messrs R. K. Leigh G. T. Veitch, J. R. Taylor, A. H. Mancini, S. A. Seth, P. C. Potts, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shin, J. S. Harston (solicitor to the Company), and J. L. Cotter (secretary.)

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the resolutions which have been in your hands for the last two months. An unusually long notice of the meeting has been given to allow every shareholder on the register to vote either personally or by proxy. Before putting the resolutions to the meeting I would like to make a few remarks. The effect of the currency changes in the Philippines and Straits Settlements coupled with the rise in exchange has been to make money tight and cause a serious disturbance of prices both here and in Shanghai. A period of depression such as we are now passing through is not a suitable time to raise more capital than is actually required for immediate wants. Your directors have decided therefore for the present to considerably curtail the programme outlined in the circular sent to you. The outlay on K. I. Lots 1,104 and 1,105 will be confined practically to the amount which the company is compelled to spend in reasonable improvements under the Government conditions of sale. This will effect a reduction of about \$60,000. The mortgage on K. I. L. 412 has already been paid off and that on K. I. Lots 169 and 170 will have to be met on 31st December next. With regard to the proposed building operations on Kowloon Inland Lots 412, 551 and 550 we now propose to carry out the work in two sections, the first section involving an outlay of about \$90,000 to be started as soon as possible; the other section estimated at \$80,000 to be kept in abeyance. We consider this property will in the future be the most valuable of all our Kowloon properties, and as there is still a demand for such houses as we propose to erect at rentals which will give the remunerative return of 14 per cent. on the cost of the buildings (or 8 per cent. on cost of both land and buildings), we think it would be very unwise to delay any longer its development. Building operations on other properties will not be proceeded with at present. Your directors therefore propose to only call up \$2.50 per share on the 4th January next. This will realise \$125,000 which is about the amount required to carry out the programme I have just indicated and provide for our wants in the immediate future. If any shareholders has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

There were no questions.

The CHAIRMAN accordingly proposed the first resolution as follows:—"That the capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each) to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company at par in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every two old shares in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such new shares respectively to be paid at such time or times and in such manner as the Company by its General Managers may hereafter determine."

Mr. R. K. LEIGH seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the second resolution as follows:—"The remuneration of the General Managers shall be \$4,000 per annum (which shall cover office rent but not salaries of Secretary and other employees) and a commission of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company for each year that such profits amount to 7 per cent. of the capital of the

Company." The reason for the resolution had been set forth in the circular which, he thought, all shareholders had received, so it was unnecessary for him to go into the matter.

Mr. HO FOOK seconded the motion.

Mr. J. R. TAYLOR said he been asked by the Hon. Gershom Stewart who, unfortunately, was absent from the Colony, to propose a resolution on his behalf. Mr Stewart wrote that, with regard to the second resolution to be proposed at the meeting of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, it was his intention to propose an amendment in the wording of the resolution:—"That Article No. 82 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled and the following Article substituted therefor:—The remuneration of the general managers shall be a sum not exceeding \$8,000 per annum (which shall cover office rent and salaries of secretary and other employees) and a commission of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company for each year that such profits amount to 7 per cent. of the capital of the Company." It appeared to both Mr. Stewart and himself, that it would be much more satisfactory to have the amount fixed instead of leaving the question of salaries of the secretary and other employees an open matter. They knew they were quite safe in the hands of their present general managers, yet at some distant date they might be open to have unreasonably large salaries. They had increased the amount to \$8,000, which they thought was quite sufficient, and trusted the general managers would see their way to accept the amendment which he had proposed.

Mr. G. T. VEITCH said he quite agreed with Mr. Taylor, and had much pleasure in seconding the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Taylor if he would mind making it a special resolution, in which case Article 82 could be altered.

Mr. J. S. HARSTON, solicitor for the Company, explained that, in his opinion, under the articles of association Mr Taylor's amendment, which had been proposed and seconded, should be moved by him as a special resolution to take the place of the former resolution.

Mr. TAYLOR then proposed that the resolution be altered in the terms submitted by him.

Mr. VEITCH seconded.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the directors and general managers were quite open-minded in the matter and the general managers would not feel at all aggrieved if the special resolution was carried.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that a confirmatory meeting would be held, due notice of which would be given.

This was all the business.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 2nd November.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

KWOK CHIU HIN v. KWONG SUI HING AND OTHERS.

The hearing was resumed in this case which was a notice of motion for leave to appeal against a decision of Mr. Justice Wise of the 19th September, 1903, on questions of fact, on five separate actions in the Summary Jurisdiction his Lordship, it was alleged, having, contrary to the evidence, found as facts (a) that the document sued upon in the action had been altered since the appellant affixed his signature; (b) that there was no condition that the document was not to be sued upon until the accounts of the Port Arthur business had been gone into jointly by the appellant and by somebody on behalf of the respondents; (c) that there was no agreement come to between the parties in the month of June, 1903, for a Chinese agreement to be entered into between them with reference to the consideration to be paid by the appellant to the respondents for the Port Arthur business; (d) that the letter, Exhibit 10, which showed the value of the Port Arthur assets to be only \$23,700, was probably invented for the purposes

of the said action, on the ground that one Shing Kwai, otherwise Yew Hing, was a material and necessary witness upon the said fact (d) and that his Lordship refused to allow an adjournment of the actions on the application of the appellant for the purpose of allowing time for Shing Kwai to come down from Dalny to give evidence; and on the question of law on the ground that the respondents and appellant having agreed together for the purchase of the Port Arthur business by the appellant for the sum of \$25,000 upon the basis that the assets of the said business were valued at \$37,300, whereas in truth and in fact the assets were valued at \$23,700 only, there was no consideration for the payment by the appellant to the respondents of the sum of \$1,000 which is mentioned in the document sued upon or of any sum or sums of money whatever other than certain sums aggregating \$16,000 which the respondents had already prior to the commencement of the actions received from the appellant.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor), appeared for the appellant. He said the first point he wished to direct the attention of the Court to was the form of action. He believed the endorsements on the five writs of summons in these Summary actions were identical in their terms. Plaintiffs claimed, from the defendant the sum of \$1,000 due on promissory notes given by the defendant to the plaintiffs and dated the 31st May, 1903. The first point to be noted was that the plaintiffs in the Summary actions who were now the respondents before their Lordships based their claim upon a document which they alleged to be a promissory note. It was therefore of course important to consider what was the exact document which was signed by the appellant who was the defendant in the Summary actions, in order to see whether that document was or was not a promissory note, because if the document signed by the appellant was not a promissory note then, he submitted, judgment should have been entered for the defendant in the actions, who was now the appellant. Upon the point as to how these five documents stood at the time appellant affixed his signature to them, there was—as there so often was where Chinese witnesses were concerned—a discrepancy of evidence. The appellant alleged that certain words were inserted in these promissory notes or in these documents—they did not admit they were promissory notes—the purport of which when translated into English was as follows:—"It is distinctly agreed that the term is one month when repayment shall be made. This is proof. Dated 29th year of Kwang Hsu, 5th moon, 5th day."

The Chief Justice—You say that certain words were added and that it was not a promissory note until those words were added?

Hon. Mr. Pollock said that was so; the words were added after the signature and without the knowledge or consent of the appellant. As their Lordships would have noted from the evidence, there was a discrepancy upon this point, and as the appellant was by himself the respondents were numerically greater than he, there being four or five of them.

The Chief Justice—There was a conflict of testimony as to whether there had been an alteration or not?

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Well, I understand that the learned Judge below found as a fact that the document sued upon had not been altered since the signature.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Yes.

The Chief Justice went on to remark that the learned counsel would have to bear in mind that where a Judge sitting alone as a jury found certain things to be a fact, a Court of Appeal would not disturb that judgment unless it was made clear that he was wrong. He had looked up two cases which made this clear. These were *Savage v. Adam*, reported in the *Weekly Notes* for 1895, p. 109, and the *Colonial Securities Trust Company Ltd. v. Massey and others*, reported in the *Law Report*, Queen's Bench Division, 1896, vol. 1, p. 38.

Hon. Mr. Pollock quoted a later case, referred to in the *Annual Practice* for 1903, p. 813, *Coghlan v. Cumberland* 1898 1, ch. p. 704 as showing that it had been laid down that on the re-hearing on appeal a case tried by a

Judge without a jury was not governed by the rules applicable where there had been a verdict by a jury.

The Chief Justice said he thought it possible that in that case the evidence was taken by affidavit or on commission, and where the Judge below did not have the opportunity of judging of the manner and demeanour of the witnesses, it was pointed out that the Appeal Court could judge of the affidavits as well as the Court below.

Hon. Mr. Pollock submitted that there were other circumstances in this case as in the case *Coghlan v. Cumberland* not dependent on the question of the manner and demeanour of the witnesses which it was very material for the Court to take into consideration. There was one witness, entirely disinterested, namely the Court translator, who gave evidence with reference to these passages in the documents which the appellant alleged were interpolations. He looked at the documents and without any leading question being put to him he said he could see a change in the ink used at the passage where they alleged the interpolations occurred.

The Puisne Judge remarked that the translator had shown himself clearly wrong on the point of the signature, so that he was not infallible on that point.

The Chief Justice said it had struck him as a possible solution of the difference in the ink that some delay had occurred before the condition about the term of payment had been agreed upon to be entered in the document.

Hon. Mr. Pollock stated that that theory was not in accordance with the evidence of the other side, because the man who wrote the promissory note expressly stated in his evidence that he wrote the whole thing at the same time, with the same ink and the same pen.

After some further discussion.

The Chief Justice said the evidence on neither side was satisfactory. Defendant said nothing was wrong in the document except the words said to have been interpolated. In that case he admitted that he owed the money, for the document that he signed was in the nature of an I.O.U.

Hon. Mr. Pollock replied that the object of putting in these words was to make the money absolutely payable on a month's demand. The appellant said it should not be paid until somebody representing him had gone up to Port Arthur.

The Chief Justice did not think the agreement contemplated the sending of a representative to Port Arthur to take a minute account of the business.

Hon. Mr. Pollock said that if the learned Puisne Judge had intended to find in the way he had done as to the letter he should have given them an opportunity of calling this witness Shing Kwai from Dalny, if he considered the point a material one.

The Chief Justice pointed out that counsel had got to show that the learned Judge was manifestly wrong in deciding that the letter was probably written for the purposes of that action.

Hon. Mr. Pollock replied that there was absolutely no evidence of that. It was stated that the letter was received from the manager of the business at Port Arthur, but there was nothing to show that it had.

The Chief Justice pointed out that it was in Chambers that the learned Puisne Judge had refused an adjournment to allow this witness (the writer of the letter) to come down from Dalny. They had not appealed and they did not ask for delay when the case came before the Court.

Hon. Mr. Pollock explained that as because they, until the Puisne Judge delivered his judgment, could not tell whether he considered the attendance of this man material or not.

The Chief Justice remarked that that was so; apparently they chose to run the risk. He must be against appellant on this point. If they had appealed against the decision in Chambers it might have been different. He held that, there having been no appeal from the Judge's decision in Chambers and no application made to the Court at the hearing for adjournment for this witness to be called, it was too late to take that point now.

The Puisne Judge remarked that when the case was before him in Chambers it was nothing but adjournment after adjournment, and in the application for time to bring this witness down from Dalny he had seen only another excuse for delay. They said before the case came on that he was a material witness, and they had more than a month to bring him forward.

On the point of law,

The Chief Justice held that as the agreement for the purchase and sale of the business had been entered into under a mistaken idea on the part of both parties as to its real value as stated in the telegram therefore there was no contract for purchase and sale, and both parties remained partners in the Port Arthur business.

Hon. Mr. Pollock asked their Lordships to grant a rehearing of the case rather than shut out any evidence.

The Chief Justice said that, as there was a case of a similar kind as to two more of these same notes each in \$2,000 pending in the Original Court, he was disposed to adjourn the appeal until further order, so that the defence could be heard, as it would be an illogical thing if that Court came to one decision and the Supreme Court to another in a similar case.

Hon. Mr. Pollock expressed himself satisfied with this arrangement.

The Chief Justice then entered the following:—I am of opinion that the learned Judge below did not lay down an erroneous proposition of law. As to the facts: As regards (a), I reserve my decision; (b), I decline to upset the decision of the Judge below, the evidence being conflicting and in my opinion stronger for the plaintiffs; (c), This point I consider has no merits in it; (d), I reserve my decision. As regards (2) without prejudicing any other case in the Original Jurisdiction, I hold that the defendant showed no sufficient reason why Shing Kwai was not subpoenaed or asked to come, some weeks before the application to the Judge in Chambers on 15th September to postpone the trial for his attendance, and I would point out that the decision in Chambers was not appealed against, nor was any further application for postponement for his appearance made at the trial of the case. On the whole I postpone the further hearing and my decision till the case in the Original Jurisdiction on the two \$2,000 notes is disposed of (No. 107 of 1903) or until further order; the money to remain in Court.

The Court adjourned.

Tuesday, 3rd November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(PUISNE JUDGE.)

ACTION BY A SOLICITOR.

A case was called in which G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor, sued Wong Chi Nam and Lai Kan Sang for the sum of \$371.25 in respect of work done and \$82 of money spent by plaintiff as solicitor. Mr. F. Paget Liett, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff.

When the case was called, the defendant Lai Kai Sang came forward.

His Lordship—Why did you not go and get this bill taxed as I told you?

Defendant—Because this account is connected with several people.

Mr. Paget Liett went into the witness box and in evidence stated that the work was done by himself personally as far back as November of last year. When the case was on the previous Friday he heard the Court direct the defendants to go down and get the bill taxed. He went down with them and showed them the scale, with which they appeared to be quite satisfied. He left them there. When he got back they had gone.

Lai Kan Sang stated in evidence that the bill was divided among five persons.

His Lordship—I cannot help that; you can sue them if you like.

Defendant—We are willing each one to pay his share; \$90 is each person's share.

His Lordship—I must give judgment for the plaintiff with costs. You can sue the others for their contributions. At present there are two

of you who have to pay, Wong Chi Nam and yourself. You would not take my advice, and so you have got to pay for it.

The Court adjourned.

SHANGHAI RACES (AUTUMN MEETING).

STEWARDS:—Mr. R. E. Bredon, C.M.G. Chairman, Messrs. C. Brodersen, F. Gove, D. Landale, R. Macgregor, H. H. Read, and W. Scott.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 3rd November.

THE MALOO PLATE.—Half a mile. Value Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. G. re's <i>Manchu</i> ...	1
Mr. Toag's <i>Otter</i> ...	2
Mr. Carhill's <i>Loot</i> ...	3

Time: 59-2/5.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—One mile. Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Bruce Robertson's <i>Gadfly</i> ...	1
Mr. Fernando's <i>Loch Gail</i> ...	2
Mr. Wingard's <i>Algerine</i> ...	3

Time: 2-7/4.

THE CLUB CUP.—Two miles. Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Bronson's <i>Bul</i> ...	1
Mr. Fernando's <i>Discord</i> ...	2
Mr. Donnachie's <i>Red Dawn</i> ...	3

Time: 4-29.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have never run at any meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's <i>Somali</i> ...	1
Mr. Speele's <i>Primo</i> ...	2
Mr. H. Bush's <i>Beancake</i> ...	3

Time: 3-19.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies that have never won a race. To be ridden by jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong, or Tientsin. Jockeys: Non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Stealboy</i> ...	1
Mr. Hayes's <i>Hiawatha</i> ...	2
Mr. Nephew's <i>Hochheimer</i> ...	3

Time, 2-8-1/5.

THE FAH-WAH STAKES.—One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* Griffins at date of entry, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Ring's <i>Amphion</i> ...	1
Mr. Syndicate's <i>Superior</i> ...	2
Mr. Uri's <i>Monte Rosa</i> ...	3

Time, 3-20-2/5.

THE SHANGHAI GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Presented. Value, 500 guineas. For China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry. To be won twice in all by ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10. 70 per cent. to the first pony, 20 per cent. to the second pony, and 10 per cent. to the third pony, until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent., and the third pony 25 per cent. of the entrance fees. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr. Marius's <i>Angelo</i> ...	1
Mr. Bronson's <i>Goliath</i> ...	2
Mr. Ralph's <i>Gladiator</i> ...	3

Time, 2-43-2/5.

THE AUTUMN CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per

scale. Winner of the Criterion Stakes, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys that have never won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Wingard's *Algerine* ... 1
Messrs. Frank and Benjy's *Daybreak*
(late *Bobre*) ... 2
Mr. H. Bush's *Alacrity* ... 3
Time, 2.4-2/5.

THE WHANGPOO STAKES.—One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies, being *bona-fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys that have never won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. H. Bush's *Beancake* ... 1
Mr. Speeles's *Altgold* ... 2
Mr. Uri's *Shreckhorn* ... 3
Time, 3.19.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 4th November.

THE NORTHERN CUP.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 20. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Wingard's *Algerine* ... 1
Mr. John Peel's *Set* ... 2
Messrs. Frank's & Benjy's *Daybreak* 3
Time, 1.30-3/5.

THE CHINA CUP.—One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies, being *bona-fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys that have never won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. H. Bush's *Malacca* ... 1
Mr. Uri's *Shreckhorn* ... 2
Mr. Marius's *Asteroid* ... 3
Time, 2.7-2/3.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—One mile and three-quarters. Value, Tls. 750. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1903. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3 lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of a race 5 lbs. extra, two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 15.

Mr. Wingard's *Vancouver* ... 1
Mr. Diplomat's *Jetsam* ... 2
Mr. H. Bush's *Alacrity* ... 3
Time, 3.44. Record.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—One mile and a half. A forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls. 10 added. For all ponies otherwise entered at this meeting. First pony to receive 70 per cent., second pony, 20 per cent., third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs.

Mr. Wingard's *Algerine* ... 1
Mr. H. Bush's *Beancake* ... 2
Mr. Ring's *Amphion* ... 3
Time 3.16-4/5

THE RACING STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January, 1903. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Bruce Robertson's *Gadfly* ... 1
Mr. Clough's *The Crow* ... 2
Mr. Broom's *Seigel* ... 3
Time, 2.41

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.—One mile and three-quarters. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Bronson's *Bal* ... 1
Mr. Barley's *His Highness* ... 2
Mr. Buxey's *Rare Rose* ... 3
Time, 3.50-2/5

THE SYCEE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For

China ponies being *bona-fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys that have never won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Syndicate's *Superior* ... 1
Mr. W. E. Gray's *Massasoits* ... 2
Mr. Toeg's *Irvine* ... 3
Time, 2.42-3/5.

THE SICCAWEI PLATE.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Ring's *Arru-regarde* ... 1
Mr. Fernando's *Loch Gail* ... 2
Mr. G. H. Potts's *Pandur* ... 3
Time, 2.43

THE BRITISH NAVY CUP.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's *Somali* ... 1
Mr. Ring's *Amadis* ... 2
Mr. Clough's *The Busman* } ... 3
Mr. Baden's *Eberstein* }

Time, 1.50

THIRD DAY

Thursday, 5th November.

THE FLYAWAY PLAT.—Seven furlongs. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies that have run at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this meeting 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Wingard's *Algerine* ... 1
Mr. Toeg's *Rubicon* ... 2
Mr. Fernando's *Loch Gail* ... 3
Time, 1.56-3/5

THE RACE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 500. For China ponies, being *bona-fide* griffins at date of entry. To be won at two consecutive meetings or three times in all by ponies the *bona-fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10. 70 per cent. to the first pony, 20 per cent. to the second pony, and 10 per cent. to the third pony, until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent. and the third pony 25 per cent. of the entrance fees. Weight for inches as per scale.

Mr. H. Bush's *Beancake* ... 1
Mr. Marins's *Angelo* ... 2
Mr. Syndicate's *Superior* ... 3
Time, 2.54-1/5

THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—One mile and three-quarters. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Criterion's *Jaggers* ... 1
Mr. Bronson's *Bal* ... 2
Mr. Fernando's *Discord* ... 3
Time, 4.12

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies being *bona-fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lbs. extra; two or more races 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys that have never won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Clough's *The Busman* ... 1
Mr. H. Bush's *Malacca* ... 2
Mr. Baden's *Eberstein* ... 3
Time, 1.40

THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Non-starters and winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. Diplomat's *Jetsam* ... 1
Mr. Buxey's *Rare Rose* ... 2
Mr. Barley's *His Highness* ... 3
Time, 3.34

THE JIANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies, *bona-fide* griffins at date

of entry, that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. W. E. Gray's *Massasoits* ... 1
Mr. Ring's *Amadis* ... 2
Mr. John Peel's *Rajah* ... 3
Time, 2.56-1/5

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Mr. G. H. Potts's *Pandur* ... 1
Mr. Toeg's *Otter* ... 2
Messrs. Frank & Benjy's *Daybreak* 3
Time, 2.54

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 800. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. A forced entry for and open only to winners at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Each pony entered to pay five per cent. of the value of the stakes and prizes won. Winners of presented cups to pay Tls. 10 for each race won.

Mr. Bruce Robertson's *Gadfly* ... 1
Mr. Diplomat's *Jetsam* ... 2
Mr. Wingard's *Vancouver* ... 3
Time, 2.52-2/5. Dead-heat for 2nd

THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP, value Tls. 150d second, Tls. 50; if five or more starters, third Tls. 25; for China ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5; distance seven furlongs.

Mr. W. E. Gray's *Wyandotte*, late
Misrule ... 1
Mr. Michie's *Magic* ... 2
Mr. Nephew's *Hocheimer* ... 3
Time, 1.59-3/5.

CRICKET.

A SERVICE XII. v. A CIVILIAN XII.

Saturday's match between a Service and a Civilian team, twelve a side, in every way proved a success. The weather was so agreeable that in the afternoon several of the players were bar-headed; and the ground was in excellent condition. Major Chichester, D.A.A.G., acted as captain of the Service men, and Mr. T. Sercombe Smith of the Civilians. The Major won the toss and put in his side, Capt. Boyd, R.A., and Mr. G. Moore, R.N., going in. The first two wickets went down as soon as play began, Capt. Boyd being caught before any runs had been made and Capt. Radcliffe, R.E., his successor, being also caught for the minimum with which a man can break his egg. After this Mr. Moore and Capt. Riach, R.A., had a fairly good time, the former being badly missed by Rademacker when he had but five runs to his credit. Eventually, after attaining 25, while trying to take a somewhat high ball by Rademacker, he stumbled, and in his fall knocked off the bails. Capt. P. G. Davies, though once badly missed, played a pretty steady game, and Lieut. Mahon, R.N., and Major Chichester were also fair. The remainder were polished off for more or less inglorious scores. The Civilian fielding was in all respects discreditable. When Mahon's wicket, the seventh, fell the score was 102; from then to the conclusion of the innings the remaining five batsmen only accounted for 17 runs between them.

Unlike the bad beginning of the Service team, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith and Mr. H. Hancock, who opened for the Civilians, made a very fair stand by playing a steady game and giving no chances. Subsequently, Mr. J. T. Dixon and Mr. Rademacker assisted to make a few expensive overs for the out side, and altogether the team batted very much better than they had fielded. Capt. Robinson was unfortunate in getting a ball in his eye, but seemed little the worse for the knock. The Rev. C. H. Hickling, who was the last but one to take an innings, carried his bat when a total score of 162 runs had been made, the Civilians thus winning by 43 runs. Scores and analysis were as follows:—

SERVICE XI.

Capt. Boyd, R.A., c Hancock, Lee	0
G. Moore, R.N., hit wicket, b Rademacker	25
Capt. Rudel ffe, R.E., c Rademacker, b Lee	1
Capt. P. G. Davies, A.D., c Hickling, b Mackenzie	26
Capt. Blach, R.A., b Rademacker	0
Major Chichester, D.A.A.G., b Mackenzie	17
Lieut. Mahon, R.N., b Bird	20
Lieut. Rimington, S.F., b Bird	10
Col. Ferrier, A.P.D., c Horley, b Bird	0
G. P. Silver, R.N., b Bird	9
Lieut. Hodgson, S.F., not out	3
Capt. J. S. Harvey, R.A.M.C., b Bird	0
Extras	8

Total119

CIVILIANS XI.

T. Sercombe Smith, c Moore, b Chichester	19
H. Hancock, b Chichester	27
W. C. D. Turner, c Mahon, b Rimington	11
J. T. Dixon, c Davies, b Mahon	31
A. Mackenzie, c Hodgson, b Rimington	1
J. Lee, b Rimington	0
E. E. O. Bird, c Ferrier, b Mahon	7
Capt. Robinson, c and b Moore	13
Dr. Horley, b Moore	9
Rademacker, b Chichester	22
Rev. C. H. Hickling, not out	4
C. H. Edwards, b Chichester	14
Extras	4

Total162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SERVICE XI.

Lee	21 runs 2 wickets
S. Smith	19 " 0 "
Mackenzie	29 " 2 "
Rademacker	11 " 2 "
Dixon	23 " 0 "
Bird	9 " 5 "

CIVILIANS XI.

Chichester	56 runs 4 wickets
Silver	16 " 0 "
Rimington	39 " 3 "
Mahon	11 " 2 "
Davies	9 " 0 "
Moore	27 " 2 "

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The representatives of the cricket clubs interested in the league held a meeting in the Craigengower pavilion at the Happy Valley on the 2nd instant. Mr. W. D. Braidwood presiding. The following were the office-bearers elected for the season. President:—T. Sercombe Smith; Vice-President, W. D. Braidwood; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Asger. Committee:—Hongkong Cricket Club, G. P. Lammert; Craigengower, A. O. Brawn; H.M.S. *Tamar*, Lt. Butt, R.M.L.I.; Civil Service, L. E. Brett; R.A.M.C., Sergt. Major Wilson; A.O.C., L.-Cpl. Lillywhite; Parsee, B. K. Mehta; R.E., — Widows.

The intention to subscribe for a trophy among the competing clubs will now be unnecessary, as the *South China Morning Post* has offered to present a suitable silver shield, which has been accepted with much pleasure.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

The opening match of the Hongkong Football Club season was played at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, in seasonable weather, between the Club and the Sherwood Foresters. In view of the hard practice put in by the regimental team, and the comparative weakness of the Club eleven, the latter were not generally fancied for a win, and they were very fortunate indeed in finishing the game on level terms with their opponents. The teams lined up as follows:—

H.K.F.C.—F. K. Kew; H. C. Austen, E. F. Aucott; G. B. Macdonald, C. T. Kew, H. C. Gray; H. A. Brant, R. A. Whittamore, W. H. Williams, J. W. C. Bonnar, and E. J. Davies. S. F.—T. Madin; Walker, Ryan; O'Donnell, Watson, Wilkins; Madin, Godber, Cope, Collingham and Walsh.

Referee—Mr. F. Browne. Linesmen—Sergeant Jones and Corporal Raynor, S.F.

The Foresters won the toss and elected to play towards the east goal, with the sun in their opponents' eyes. The Club forwards were the first to press, with abortive results, though a shot by Bonnar necessitated the S.F. goal-keeper using his hands. Play was rapidly carried to the other end of the field, Madin and Godber taking the ball up the line. Austen cleared, but the Foresters' right wing returned to the attack time after time, being fed

nically by their half-back O'Donnell, who was playing a splendid game, both in regard to feeding his men and stopping the rushes of the Hongkong left. As the game got older the ball travelled fast from one end to the other, neither side having the advantage. Collingham and Cope both had tries at the Club goal, but these were easily turned by F. H. Kew. On the H.K. side Bonnar was the most dangerous forward. Whittamore also gave the S.F. defence some trouble, but neither could score. Half-time arrived with the score standing—H.K.F.C., 0; S.F., 0.

On the resumption of play the Sherwood Foresters at once commenced to press and made an attack on the Club goal which was only repulsed by the excellent defence of the back division combined with the worrying tactics of C. T. Kew, the centre-half. The club forwards followed with one or two breaks-away which the strong back play of Ryan and Walker rendered ineffectual. Bonnar got within shooting distance twice but failed to score. From this stage onward play resolved itself into a veritable siege of the Club goal by the Foresters. The H.K. forwards as a whole seemed to have come to the end of their tether and to have hardly a kick left in them. Again and again the Derbyshires returned to the attack, but they were always repulsed, thanks mostly to the fine goal-keeping of F. K. Kew. He fisted and kicked out in grand style. Every single forward of the Foresters had a try—some of them more than one—it goal, but got the ball into the net they could not. Headed by Bonnar the Club wings got away on the run once or twice, but they were always pulled up and play transferred to their own end. When time was called the Club goal was still under close attack, and they may consider themselves very lucky that the game ended as it did, in a draw—H.K.F.C., 0; S.F., 0.

H.K.F.C. "A" TEAM v. NAVAL YARD.

The game on the Football Ground on the 2nd inst., between the Club "A" team and the Naval Yard XI, was of a very scrambling nature, and ended in a draw, neither side scoring. The Club turned up two short, and though they were able to enlist the services of Gidley in goal, they had to play with only four forwards throughout. The Naval Yard did most of the pressing in both halves of the game, and a number of corners fell to them. The Club defence was, however, equal to the occasion, though once or twice nearly pierced. It cannot be said that anyone distinguished himself much, Kew being best and Caulfield perhaps next for the Club, while the Naval Yard right back put in some good kicking. If the Club had put eleven men in the field they should have won.

HONGKONG.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has directed that Monday next, the 9th instant, shall be observed as a Public Holiday in celebration of the birthday of H.M. King Edward VII.

With reference to the rumour that there will be no reels or strathspeys at the S. Andrew's Ball, we may state that it is entirely incorrect. These necessary constituents of a Scottish Ball will be duly present on the night of the Ball.

The appointments of Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Postmaster-General, to act as Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue, during the absence of the Hon. A. M. Thomson, and of Mr. S. B. C. Ross to act as Postmaster-General are notified in the *Gazette*.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Captain F. J. Radford, S.F., Military, and Mr. T. F. Hough, Jockey Club Representatives on the Committee for the Wongneichong and Queen's Recreation Grounds, vice Captain P. F. R. Anley and Mr. A. S. Anton.

The s.s. *Kurdistan*, which arrived here from Amoy on Sunday, experienced very bad weather in the Formosa Channel. Captain Haig was obliged to jettison fifty cases of nitric and sulphuric acid. This dangerous cargo was stowed on deck for safety, but, as the vessel was labouring heavily, and as there was danger of the cases getting adrift, the measure was deemed necessary. Off Single Island the *Kurdistan* sighted a mast, probably of a sunken vessel, just showing above the water.

The U.S. monitor *Monterey*, arrived From Shanghai on Thursday morning. She is to undergo docking and repairs.

H.M.S. *Blenheim* defeated the Hongkong Hockey Club on Friday by 3 goals to 1. The score was one all a few minutes before time.

H.M.S. *Glory* left for Japan on Saturday. She will take part in a celebration of the birthday of H.M. King Edward at Yokohama and will then return to Hongkong.

In the Wigwam Club lawn tennis competition Mr. P. Lawson has beaten Mr. H. N. Tibbey in the final of the "B" class singles. In the doubles Messrs. Trimmingham and Humphreys beat Messrs. Boyd and Murphy (3-0.)

H.M. the King's approval of the appointments of the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., to be an Unofficial Member, and of the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson to be temporarily an Official Member of the Legislative Council is notified in the *Gazette*.

Hongkong will fire in the Int port rifle match on the 11th inst. There will be a final practice over the ranges to-morrow at 3 p.m., at the conclusion of which the team will be selected. The following members are particularly requested to attend:—Col. Sergt. Cross, R.M.L.I., Sergt. Instruc. Davies, R.M.L.I., P. O. Chase, Sergt. Thorahill, Sappers Robertson, R.E., MacEwen, R.E., Sergt. Griffith, R.M.L.I., Messrs Parker, Lapsley, Lummert, Watson, Pitt, Pidgeon, R. Stewart and J. Marshall.

Senior Inspector J. A. Lyon, of the Sanitary Department, has been presented by Captain Dawson, of the s.s. *Taiyuan*, with a handsome gold watch in recognition of his brave action in rescuing Mrs. Dawson and her three children from drowning through a boating accident in the Harbour on the 21st ult. The watch (which was supplied by Messrs. G. Falconer & Co.) bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. J. A. Lyon from Captain Dawson as a mark of gratitude for rescuing his wife and children during a boating accident in Hongkong Harbour, 21st October, 1903."

The laying of the electric tramway lines are now well in hand, being about half completed, and another six months ought to see the finishing touches. Car-shed and car-house buildings are nearly finished—in fact all remaining to be done in the car-shed is the laying of the lines. The engine-room is ready to receive the machinery; the chimney-stack is half-built (its height when finished will be 175ft); the machinery is on its way out; the cars are expected about the end of the year; and the wiring will be proceeded with shortly. On many parts of the route telephone wires have been raised or moved to one side so as to avoid contact with the trollies. It is hoped that in six months the cars will be running.

At a meeting of leading men of the Chinese community in Hongkong, held at the Tung Wa Hospital on Sunday, it was decided, with reference to the departure of H.E. Sir Henry Blake for Ceylon, that the Chinese community should join with the European residents in presenting an address to His Excellency. The idea of a public banquet has been abandoned. A presentation is to be made to Lady Blake of a small *souvenir* in token of the esteem of the Chinese community. Scholarships will be endowed at Queen's College, and the Chinese Medical College, and farther a portrait of Sir Henry Blake will be hung in the new extension of the Tung Wa Hospital.

Another Chinese-owned twin-screw steel river steamer is nearing completion at the ship-building yard of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Kowloon Bay. She is a duplicate of the *Shin On* s.s. *Kwong Chow*, now plying between Hongkong and Canton; and it would not be surprising to learn that she is intended to run on alternate days with that vessel. In fact, although she is not being built for the same company as the *Kwong Chow*, but for the Yuen On S. S. Co., Ltd., it is understood that many of the shareholders in the *Shin On* are also interested in her. She is a vessel of some 1,400 tons; measuring 200ft. in length has a capacity for 1,200 passengers, is fitted with a first class electric plant, and is expected to steam eleven knots. She is to be christened the *Hongkong*. Her launching ought to take place in January. Besides being occupied with also other minor work, Messrs Bailey & Co. are building two tugboats.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 8th October.

Tea.—Business reported up to 28th October:—Settlements 338,918 half chests; shipments to Shanghai on Native accounts 38,830 half chests; and stock 7,862 half chests.

Regarding Kiukiang Tea, the settlements were 191,616 half chests; shipments to Shanghai on Native account 13,876 half chests; and no stock remaining.

The entire business to the 28th October as compared with corresponding period of last year is:—

	1903	1902
For London, America and	1-Chts.	1-Chts.
European Continent	194,632	147,105
Russia	335,902	507,000

The export to 24th inst., for the season 1903/4, stands thus:—

	lbs.
To Great Britain	6,174,516
United States and Canada	4,244,5
Continent	1,884,381
Russia in Europe	13,766,445
do. via North	21,261,296
Shanghai	5,834,768

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 20th October.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Son report:—The home markets are quiet, prices show no change. Raw Silk.—Settlements of Tsatlees are confined to 40 bales of Pagoda 3 Buffalo 3. Yellow Silk.—Only a small business doing; prices are, if anything, rather easier. Hand Filatures.—A settlement of 100 bales Crack Chops is reported for America, whilst a further 100 bales of medium and market grades have also been booked for the same market, but buyers generally are unable to operate at present rates. Steam Filatures.—Are quiet and substantial concessions are obtainable.—Waste Silk.—There is no change.

	Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES—	
Buffalo 3	670/680
Pagoda 3	670/680

HANGCHOW TSATLEE—	
Lily Flower 2	580

GREEN KIAHNG—	
Almond Flower Stark 2	580
White Swan 1	630

CHINCUMS—	
Tiger, Extra best, Extra and 1	620/610/600

YELLOW SILKS—	
Mienyang ST 1	517 1/2
Mienchew	477 1/2

HAND FILATURES—	
MHY Blue Dragon Extra 1 & 2 aver	820
MHY Feima Extra 1 & 2 aver	790
SSH Pegasus (grant) Extra 1 & 2 aver	755

CANTON, 22nd October.—Export. Re-reels.—No business has transpired in this class, and prices are a trifle easier. (The small sales reported in our list should read as made at \$785—not \$885). Filatures.—European buyers in general continue unable to pay local prices of Steam Filatures, and only a small and dragging business has ensued. Holders still resist decline, but values nevertheless have receded about \$20 per picul, as shown by subjoined quotations. From sales made we quote: Ching Wo Haag 9/11 @ \$965, Yu Loong Hing Quan Wo On 9/11 @ \$960, Hang Wo Cheong 9/11 @ \$940, On Wo Hing 10/12 @ \$915, Mei Lun Hing, Po Shun Cheong 10/12 @ \$900, Kwang Shun Cheong 13/15 (old lot) @ \$890, Yee Woo Cheong 18/22, 2 1/2/24 @ \$795/775. On the lower level now asked a fair business has passed in "native" Filatures. Best 3e Ordre have been placed @ \$795 for 11/13, 13/15, \$770 for 13/15, \$750 for 14/18, \$710 for 15/22. Short-reels.—Have attracted some attention in certain quarters at \$915 for Hau King Lon, Kwong Wo Hing, \$910 for Quang Wo Hing, \$880 for Kwong Lun Hing, Miu Hing Lun, \$5 for U Hau Cheong, Yee Wo Loong. Waste Silk.—Continues to rule extremely firm. European buyers however have advanced their offers somewhat, and a few settlements have resulted at \$134 for Ste m Ext. Sel. unopened and \$110 for Ext. Ext. opened. Pierced Cocoons have been done at \$118. Appended are quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London, Lyons and New York, Exchange 6 months' sight 1/11 1/2 and Fcs. 2 1/4 per Dollar.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—There is no market and the prices are declining.

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$8.80 to \$8.85 pcls.
Do. " 2, White	7.80 to 7.83 "
Do. No. 1, Brown	6.00 to 6.05 "
Do. " 2, Brown	5.85 to 5.90 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.45 to 8.50 "
Do. " 2, White	7.50 to 7.55 "
Do. " 1, Brown	5.85 to 5.90 "
Do. " 2, Brown	5.65 to 5.70 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.65 to 12.70 "
Shekloong	10.70 to 10.75 "

RICE.

HONGKONG 6th November.—The position of the market is the same as when last reported.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.95 to \$3.00
" Round, Good quality	4.00 to 4.65
" Long	4.75 to 4.80
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	3.25 to 3.30
" Garden, " No. 1	4.10 to 4.15
" White,	4.80 to 4.85
" Fine Cargo	5.15 to 5.20

SAIGON, 23rd October.

Messrs G. W. Hale and Co's circular states:—The rice business has not improved in any way the dullness having proved, on the contrary, more acute than ever. In sympathy with the general lack of demand, prices fell rapidly and considerably. There is, virtually, no market price at present. The quotations are quite nominal and just to give an idea of the latest drop, holders of remaining stocks of Paddy, which are roughly estimated at about 300/400,000 piculs (mostly of Cambodia grain) are losing heavily. Rice-Mills are all, more or less, without any work and most of them will soon shut down for their annual clean up and are not likely to reopen until the next season.

The weather has proved perfect and if it continues so for another month or so, there is every reason to expect a bountiful harvest, although somewhat late.

Since the beginning of October the following six vessels arrived from Hongkong: Annam, Lertes, Holstein, Themis, Trias, and Ernest Simons. On the other hand, vessels that left for Hongkong were four in number: An Pho, Ernest Simons, Bourbon and Telenachis. The An Pho and Lertes, now in port, are also bound for Hongkong.

Rice quotations for November delivery are:—

	per picul.
No. 2 White unsifted (ordinaire)	
steam milled (mixed)	\$3.95
5 % Cargo steamer milled (mixed)	\$3.65
10 % " " " "	\$3.45
20 % " " " "	\$3.30

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 5th November.—

	Quotations are:—Allowance net. to 1 catty.
Malwa New	\$950 to — per picul.
Malwa Old	\$950 to — do.
Malwa Older	\$1,000 to — do.
Malwa V. Old	\$1,050 to — do.
Persian fine quality	\$300 to — do.
Persian extra fine	\$310 to — do.
Patna New	\$1,112 1/2 to — per chest.
Patna Old	to — do.
Benares New	\$1,110 to — do.
Benares Old	to — do.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 6th Nov.—Business much restricted. Stocks 1,500 bales.

Bombay	23.50 to 24.50 picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon	23.00 to 26.00 "
and Dacca	"
Shanghai and Japanese	28.00 to 29.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	29.00 to 29.00 "

Sale:—291 bales and 189 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 6th November:—Business continues in the same dull unsatisfactory state as previously mentioned, and only a few small sales of spot goods are reported at prices showing little or no change on last quotations. The improvement wired from Bombay has been confirmed, and later on a decline in exchange has enhanced the laying down cost. Holders, however, are not so firm in their ideas and would meet dealers to a reasonable extent, but there is a wide difference between their respective views. Goods under old contracts are now running very low, and as harvesting in the country rapidly approaches completion, demand appears to be within measurable distance of resumption. Meanwhile the market closes quiet but steady.

Local Manufactures.—There is no change in local mill quotations, but the demand is very light and the position is weak.

Japanese Yarn.—Continues dull and a concession of \$2 to \$3 per bala has failed to induce any business.

Raw Cotton.—Business has been on moderate lines. The first shipments of new Indian Cotton have arrived, and about 400 bales taken up for the neighbouring country markets at from \$24 to \$26. The quality is up to the average—unsold stock old and new about 1,500 bales. Sales of China descriptions are small, some 150 bales Ningpo having changed hands at \$30—stock exhausted. We quote Indian \$22 to \$27 and China \$28 to \$31.

Exchange on India has taken a downward turn, the excitement in Silver having abated, and closes weak at Rs. 135 1/2 for T/T and Rs. 135 1/2 for Post. On Shanghai 71 1/2 and on Yokohama 88 1/2.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended 23rd ult., viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 10,803, comprising 75 bales of No. 6s, 2,705 bales of No. 10s, 1,155 bales of No. 12s, 50 bales of No. 14s, 1,345 bales of No. 16s, and 5,383 bales of No. 20s, prices showing little or no change and market closing steady. Unsold stock 32,000 bales.

Japanese.—A moderate business has been done at steady rates, sales amounting to 3,300 bales on the basis of Tls. 83 to 89 for No. 16s, and Tls. 90 to 95 for No. 20s, market closing firm.

Local.—In small request sales amounting to 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 82 to 82 1/2 for No. 10s, Tls. 84 1/2 to 87 1/2 for No. 12s, and Tls. 87 to 87 1/2 for No. 14s.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th Nov.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$90.00 to \$128.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24, ...	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32, ...	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42, ...	155.00 to 170.00

Reported sales 1,500 bales.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.30 to 2.40
7 lbs.	2.50 to 2.80
8.4 lbs.	3.50 to 4.25
9 to 10 lbs.	4.30 to 5.50
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.90 to 3.25
58 to 60 "	3.50 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.25 to 5.75
Fine	6.00 to 8.00
Book-folds	5.00 to 8.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.85 to 1.75
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord.	2.30 to 2.80
7lbs. (32 ")	2.50 to 3.00
8lbs. (32 ")	2.50 to 3.00
7lbs. (32 ")	3.10 to 3.30
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	3.30 to 4.05
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/2 "	4.75 to 7.30

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 7	1.75 to 6.00
8 lbs.	

Brocades—Dyed	0.13 to —
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DAMASKS—

	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	0.11 to 0.20
Velvets—Black, 22 in	0.26 to 0.75
Velveteens—18 in.	0.10 to 0.20

	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	9.25 to 3.00

WOOLLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.75 to 2.50
German	0.50 to 1.00
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.00 to 3.00

	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.00 to 9.35
Assorted	7.05 to 9.40
Camlets—Assorted	12.50 to 33.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches	12.50 to 21.00
Assorted	
Orleans—Plain, 31 in.	0.00 to —

	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.60 to 1.80
Fine quality	1.60 to 2.50

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.00 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	1.00 to —
Swedish Bar	4.05 to —
Small Round Rod	4.25 to —
Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	6.00 to —
Wire, 16/25 oz.	9.50 to —
Wire Rope, Old	3.00 to —

METALS—		per picul
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Helle Chop	7.75	to —
Australian	7.80	to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz	14.20 oz. 38.50	to —
Vivian's	14.20 oz. 38.50	to —
Elliot's	14.20 oz. 38.50	to —
Composition Nails	61.00	to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	38.50	to —
Tin	72.50	to —

		per box.
Tin-Plates	7.00	to —
		per cwt. cas
Steel	6.20	to —

SUNDRIES—		per picul
Quicksilver	161.00	to —
		per box
Window Glass	4.50	to —

IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th November.

The latest imports of flour are 500 tons of general per s.s. *Indrapura* from Portland, Oregon. 20 tons of tobacco per s.s. *Yuensang* from Manila. 3,000 tons of coal per s.s. *Hapsang* from Hongkong. 140 pigs, 58 bullocks, and 300 tons of general per s.s. *Hoihao* from Haiphong and Hoihao. 150 tons of hemp per s.s. *Shawmut* from Manila. 1,900 tons of rice per s.s. *Chow Fa* from Bangkok. 300 tons of general per s.s. *Progress* from Quinhon and Hoi How. 20 tons of general per s.s. *Macau* from Kwong Chan Wan and Macau. 400 tons of Kerosene oil per s.s. *Shantung* from Foochow.

CARGOES ARRIVED.

HONGKONG, 4th November.

Cargoes have arrived for this port as follows:— 250 tons of general from Anping and Amoy per *Matizuru Maru*. 700 tons of rice from Rangoon per *Glenogle*. 1,400 tons of rice from Saigon per *An Pho*. 100 tons of general from Swatow per *Thales*. 877 tons of general from London per *Bingo Maru*. 100 tons of general from Shanghai per *Kwong-tang*. 4,450 tons of coal from Moji per *Clavering*.

HONGKONG, 5th November.

The following cargoes have arrived for this port:— 2,900 tons of general from Hongkong and Singapore per s.s. *Ischid*, 5th inst. 250 tons of general from Newchwang and Cheefoo per s.s. *Elg*, 4th inst. 4,000 tons of coal from Kulchimotzu per s.s. *Oscar II*, 5th inst. 80 tons of general from Kwong Chow Wan and Macau per s.s. *Ping On*, 4th inst. 200 tons of general from Shanghai per s.s. *Lyceum*, 4th inst. 5,505 tons of general from Shanghai per s.s. *Kwang Tah*, 4th inst. 50 tons of General from Yokohama per s.s. *Sinecca*, 4th inst. 7,050 tons of flour and general per s.s. *Doric*, 5th inst. 600 tons of case oil from Langkat per s.s. *Pilays*, 4th inst.

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 6th November.

Beans	\$ 3 @ 34
Borax	\$ 16 @ 20
Camphor (China)	\$ 90 @ 95
" (Formosa)	\$ 110 @ 120
Cassia (First quality)	\$ 25
" (Second)	\$ 16
" Oil	\$ 170 @ 175
Cloves	\$ —
Fennel Seed Oil	\$ 220 @ 320
Galangale	\$ 3 @ 6
Garlic	\$ —
Glue	\$ 23
Grapes	\$ 20 @ 22
Ivory	\$ 300 @ 600
Kismias	\$ 19 @ 21
Olibanum	\$ 7 @ 25
Rosa Oil	\$ 75 @ 225
Saltpetre	\$ 11 @ 12
Sandal wood	\$ 20 @ 32
" Oil	\$ 20 @ 375
Senna Leaves	\$ 4 @ 7
Sugar Candy	\$ 11 @ 16
Vermilion	\$ 87 1/2
Wax	\$ 4 1/2 @ 48

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Roon*, sailed on 29th October. For Singapore:—83 rolls matting. For Port Said:—7 cases fans, 2 cases camphorwood trunks. For Naples:—110 half-chests tea. For Genoa:—300 bales pierced cocoons, 114 bales raw silk, 2 bales cocoons. For Antwerp:—35 cases preserves, 22 rolls matting, 20 cases cantharides, 14 bales feathers, 7 cases sundries, 4 cases curies. For Antwerp and Bremen:—50 cases preserves. For Antwerp and Hamburg:—100 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—634 cases preserves, 100 cases preserves, 28 cases chinaware. For Amsterdam and Rotterdam:—200 cases ginger, 125 cases ginger. For Rotterdam:—316 bales cases, 125 boxes tea. For Buenos Ayres:—147 packages tea. For Bremen:—275 half-chests tea, 12 boxes preserves, 9 cases curies, 8 rolls mats, 3 cases tea. For Bremen and Hamburg:—211 bales feathers. For Hamburg:—20 boxes cassia, 190 half-chests tea, 177 bales feathers, 86 cases preserves, 60 boxes essential oils, 49 bales capes, 23 rolls matting, 22 cases ginger, 20 boxes cantharides, 16 cases preserves, 7 cases sundries, 7 cases samples, 5 cases chinaware, 5 boxes feathers, 3 cases camphorwood trunks, 1 case silk. For Copenhagen:—50 boxes preserves, 30 cases ginger, 10 cases ginger, 8 bales feathers, 1 case curies. For London:—540 rolls matting, 9 boxes horn tips.

Per steamer *Pak Ling*, sailed on 29th October. For Marseilles:—25 bales human hair. For London:—86 boxes tea @ Amoy, particulars unknown, 435 half-chests @ Amoy, particulars unknown, 158 cases preserves, 6 cases cigars, 4 cases copal, 20 cases essential oils, 28 cases blackwoodware, 60 cases ginger, 126 bales feathers, 2,150 bales hemp, 28 packages sundries. For London and/or Glasgow:—150 cases preserves. For London and/or Goole:—334 bales pierced cocoons, 200 bales waste silk. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—260 cases ginger, 100 cases ginger, 4 packages effects. For Dundee:—50 cases ginger.

Per P. & O. steamer *Jara*, sailed on 31st October. For Manchester:—284 bales waste silk. For Marseilles:—150 bales silk. For Genoa:—52 bales waste silk. For Havre:—4 cases essence of Hlang Hlang. For London:—4,050 boxes tea, 101 packages tea, 50 bales waste silk, 69 cases merchandise, 3 cases basketware, 31 cases blackwoodware, 10 bales ginger, 16 cases preserves, 3 packages sundries.

Per M. M. steamer *Yarra*, sailed on 3rd November. For Marseilles:—40 bales raw silk, 400 bales pierced cocoons, 20 bales waste silk, 7 cases silks, 6 packages hair, 13 cases preserves. For Lyons:—155 bales raw silk. For Milan:—135 bales raw silk. For Suez:—10 cases punjoni waste silk.

HANKOW, 28th October.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul.
Cowhides, best selected	Tls 35.00
Do., seconds	" 30.00
Buffalo hides, best selected	" 24.50
Do., do.	10/35 lbs. " 24.50
Do., do.	35/60 " " 24.50
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2 lbs., 50 p. c. short, 30 p. c. med. and 20 p. c. long hair	" 64.00
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	" 10.75
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	" 12.50
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	" 11.75
Green China Grass, Szechuen	" 12.50
Jute	" 4.75
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	" 11.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	" 11.40
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	" 12.50
Animal Tallow	" 12.00
Gallnuts, usual shape	" 19.50
Do., Plum do.	" 20.50
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	" 19.75
Do., do. do. Wild Duck	" 25.00

MANILA.—The latest quotation, by mail are:—

HEMP.	
Albay, current	\$19 1/2
Leyte, do.	\$24 1/2
Dact, do.	\$10 1/2
Na. (acres (Catanduanes))	\$20
Sorsogon	\$24.00

SUGAR	
Hoilo No. 1	\$5 1/2
" " 2	\$5 1/2
" " 3	\$5 1/2
" Assorted	\$5

COPRA.	
Sun-dried	\$7 1/2
Laguna	\$7
F. M. Manila	\$7 1/2

RICE.	
Saigon Blanco	\$6.75
Rangoon	\$6.50

LEAF TOBACCO.	per quintal
Isabela, 1901 — 1st to 5th class	\$15 to \$12
Cagayan " " " " "	\$11 " \$38
Isabela, 1902 " " " " "	\$16 " \$36.50
Cagayan " " " " "	\$10 " \$32
Barili 1st class. Few stocks offered	\$13.50
" 2nd "	\$11.00
" 3rd "	\$9.50
Abra, Norte. No stocks.	
Union " "	

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th November, 1903.—Though our market generally still continues more or less dull, more enquiry has undoubtedly been met with during the past week for some of the most favoured investment stocks in which a fair volume of business has been transacted at ruling rates.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at the slightly improved rate of \$6 1/2 at which the market closes firm. London has improved to £62. Nationals are unchanged with buyers at \$8 1/2.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are firmer with buyers at \$49 1/2. China Traders have been booked at \$61, and Cantors at \$175. Yangtzes and North Chinas have not attracted much attention, and these stocks close without change.

FIRE INSURANCES.—No business is reported under this head, and quotations are unchanged.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have again been booked at \$3 1/2, a few more shares being still available at this rate. Douglases are firmer with buyers at \$31. China and Manilas are unchanged with a few sellers at \$19. Star Ferries (old) are wanted at \$26 and (new) at \$15 1/2. Iodo-Chinas have still further declined, and are now procurable at \$74. Shel. Transports are obtainable at 19s. with buyers at 18s. after sales at this rate and at 18 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been booked at \$95, \$95 1/2 and \$96 closing with further buyers at the latter rate. Sales at \$100, \$101 and \$102 for March delivery have also been effected. Luzons are weaker with sellers at \$10.

MINING.—Raubs have been booked at \$8 and more shares are obtainable. Other stocks in this section are unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in demand throughout the week, only a few shares being parted with at \$201 and \$202 the market closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are slightly easier with sales and probable sellers at \$86. Farnhams close steady in the North at Tls. 117 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been disposed of to a small extent at \$153, and more shares can be procured at this figure. Kowloon Lands and West Points are steady at last quotations. Humphreys Estates are firmer with buyers at \$10 1/2 after sales at this rate and \$10 1/2. Hongkong Hotel are unchanged with sellers at \$147, buyers at \$145. Oriente Hotels have been booked at \$53.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong continue in demand at \$14 1/2. The latest quotations from the North are: Fwos Tls. 33, Internationals Tls. 22 1/2, Jaou Kung Mows Tls. 35, and Soy Chces Tls. 200.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements are firmer with probable buyers at \$22½. Watsons have been booked at \$14½ and \$14½. Steam Water-Boats have sold at \$15½, and China Providents at \$9. Watkins are wanted at \$7½ with sellers at \$7½.

Memo.—Dairy Farm Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 19th inst., transfer books closed from the 6th to the 19th inclusive.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	\$125	(\$632½, L'don, £62
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$28½, buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$28½, buyers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$10
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$5½, sellers
Canton Hongkong Ice	\$10	\$10, nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$40, sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$12	\$9½, sellers
China Light & Power	\$20	\$5
Co., Ltd.		
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9, sales
China Sugar	\$100	\$98, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited.	\$500	\$250
Philippine Tobacco	\$50	\$15
Trust Co., Ltd.)		
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 33,
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 22½
Lao Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 35
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 200
Hongkong	\$10	\$14½, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$13½, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$47½
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$12.25, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$6½, sellers
K. Steam Water-	\$10	\$320, sellers
Boat Co., Ltd.		
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$15½, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$147, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$25	\$248, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$86, sales & sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$145, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$201½, buyers
China Fire	\$60	\$175
China Traders'	\$25	\$90
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$61
North China	\$25	\$320, sellers
Union	\$100	Tls. 216, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$492½, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv	\$100	\$135
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$153, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B	\$30	\$10.75, sales & brs.
WestPoint Building	\$50	\$35
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$52½
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$10, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$15
Jelebu	\$5	\$600, sellers
Punjom	\$11	50 cents, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.50,
Raubs	18/10	\$1, 30 cents
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$8, sales & sellers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$38
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$58, sales & sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$84
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$50
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$19, sellers
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$31
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$31½, sales & sellers
Shell Transport and	£1	\$74,
Trading Co.		
Star Ferry	\$10	18/- buyers
S. C. F. Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	\$10, buyers
Shanghai and Hong-	\$50	(\$26, buyers
kong Dyeing and		(\$16, sellers
Cleaning Co., Ltd.		Tls. 117½, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$50, nominal
United Abestos	\$4	\$5, nominal
Do.	\$10	\$9, buyers
Universal Trading	\$20	\$210, buyers
Co., Ltd.		
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$23, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	7½, sellers
		\$14½, sales

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 30th October.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their share report for this date say:—A considerable business has been done during the week in S. C. Farnham & Co.'s and Langkats, rates remaining very steady. We have to record a further weakening in Indos during the week. The market closes weak at Tls. 55. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 26½. Banks.—H. & S. Banks.—quoted at \$632½. The London quotation is £65. Marine Insurance.—The only business reported in this is in Yangtzes at \$135. Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas opened on the 23rd with sales for October, at Tls. 57 and 57½ November and 58½ December. On the 24th December shares were placed at 57 and 56. 26th Tls. 55 was paid for October and 56 for November and December. The rate during the past few days has been quiet at 55 and 56 for cash and October and 56 for December. The market is very quiet, the shares are obtainable at Tls. 55. Shanghai Tugs Ordinary have been placed at Tls. 55. Pref. at Tls. 50. Taku Tugs.—Offers are wanted locally for shares. Docks & Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. The market opened on the 23rd with cash sales at Tls. 119, 118½, 117½, 119½, 119, 117½, Oct., 120 Nov., 120½, 117½ Dec., 122½, 121, 120 March. On the 24th at 117 cash, 118 Nov., 117/116½ Dec., 117½ Jan., 120 March. On the 26th at 117½ Oct., and 110½/117½ Dec. On the 27th at 117, 117½ cash, 118/119 Oct., 119½ March. On the 28th 120, 122½, 118 cash, 120 Dec., 122½ March. On the 29th at 12½ cash, 121 Dec., and 122½ March. The market closes quiet but steady, cash shares being obtainable at Tls. 119 and 121 for Dec. 122½ for March. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have been placed at Tls. 217½. Sugar Cos.—No business reported. Mining.—The only business reported locally is in Kaipings at Tls. 680 for Dec. delivery. Lands.—Shanghais, buyers at Tls. 100, sellers at Tls. 101. A transaction is reported in China Lands at Tls. 75.00 paid. Industrial.—The only transaction in Cotton Stocks is in Internationals at Tls. 22½. Man'schoppij, &c., in Langkats. The market opened on the 23rd with cash sales at Tls. 267½, 272½, 271 1/4, 267½ October, 270 November, 277½/275 December, 285 Jan., 287½/285 March. On the 24th at 267½ cash, 270 October, and 272½ Dec. On the 26th at 270 cash and October, 285 March. On the 27th 270 Oct., and 272½ Nov. On the 28th 272½, 271 1/4, 270 cash 272½ Nov., 275 Dec. On the 29th at 270 cash and 271 1/4 Nov. At close there are buyers for cash at Tls. 268½, sellers for Nov. settlement at 271 1/4 and 275 Dec. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 51. Stores and Hotels.—Astor House Hotels have been placed at \$27 and Hall and Holtz at \$34. Hall and Holtz are offering freely and shares could be had under the present market rate. Miscellaneous.—We have no business to report in stocks under this heading. Loans.—Nothing doing. Sellers as a rule at quotations.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 6th November.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10 1/4
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.9
Credits 4 months' sight	32½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	18½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44½
Credits, 60 days' sight	44½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135½
Bank, on demand	135½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	15½
Bank, on demand	135½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	7½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	88½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	nominal
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	nominal
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	109½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	61
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	57.90
BAR SILVER, per oz.	27½

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 6th November.—There is no improvement to report in our freight market since last advices.

Saigon to Hongkong, the season is practically finished and no demand can be looked for until new season's crop comes in.

Newchwang to Canton, there is a moderate demand at 22 cents per picul, the season will close within the next fortnight.

From Moji to Hongkong, there is very little enquiry, the rate being not over \$1.70 per ton.

There is nothing offering in other directions.

The following are the settlements:—

Ulabrand—Norwegian steamer, 1,269 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.75 per ton.

Taisang—British steamer, 1,544 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.75 per ton.

Undine—Norwegian steamer, 1,011 tons, two trips, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.75 per ton.

Clavering—British steamer, 1,155 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.70 per ton.

Sullberg—German steamer, 782 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 21 cents per picul.

An Indo-Ching S. N. Co.'s steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 21 cents per picul (22,000 piculs).

An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul (22,000 piculs).

An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul (22,000 piculs).

Germania—German steamer, 1,714 tons, Newchwang to Canton (30,000 piculs), 21 cents per picul.

A China N. Co.'s steamer, Newchwang to Canton (22,000 piculs), 22 cents per picul.

Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Newchwang to Canton (22,000 piculs), 22 cents per picul.

Kwongse—British steamer, 1,228 tons, Newchwang to Canton (20,000 piculs), 22 cents per picul.

Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 21 cents per picul.

Tritos—German steamer, 1,033 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 7 cents per picul.

M. Strave—German steamer, 966 tons, monthly, 3 months, \$5,000 per month.

Eise—German steamer, 903 tons, monthly, 1 month, \$5,400 per month.

FREIGHTS.

SAIGON, 23rd October.

The quotations for freight to Hongkong nominally 4/5 cents per picul. The following are the settlements:—

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 24,000 piculs of rice to Hongkong at 6 cents per picul.

Telemach is, Brit. s.s., 15,000 piculs of rice to Hongkong at 6 cents per picul.

HANKOW, 28th October.

Freights from Hankow per Conference steamers are, as follows:—

To London and Northern Continental ports: Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic ft.; General cargo 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic ft.; and Seeds 47/6 per ton of 20 cwt.

To Marseilles and Havre: General 48/- net, per ton of 40 cubic ft.; Seeds 47/6 net, per ton of 20 cwt.

To New York overland: Tea 1 1/2 gold \$ cents per lb. gross.

To New York via Suez: Tea 30/- per ton of 40 cubic ft.

To Shanghai. Tea 1 1/2 30 per ton of 13 1/2 cents; general 1 1/2 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Shanghai, Polyphemus, Glenziel, Hyson, Tantalus, Prometheus, Dardanus.*

FOR LONDON.—*Bengal, Shanghai, Polyphemus, Kanagawa Maru, Glenziel, Hyson, Dardanus, Tantalus, Prometheus.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Achilles.*

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Australien, Hyson, Kanagawa Maru, Ningchow, Prometheus, Dardanus.*

FOR BREMEN.—*Preussen, Marburg.*

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Aragonis, Nurnburg, Ambria, Marburg, Suevia.*

FOR NEW YORK.—*Hermiston, R. Castle, Nubia, Seneca.*

FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—*Indrapura.*

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Oanfa, Aki Maru, Shaumut.*

FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India, Athenian.*

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Kasuga Maru, Tsinan Empire.*

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Namsang.*

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—*Ischia.*

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.—*Banca.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

November—

- 1, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsai.
- 1, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 1, Kweiyang, British str., from Chingwantau.
- 1, Michael Jensen, German str., from Touron.
- 1, Triumph, German str., from Hoihow.
- 2, Amara, British str., from Java.
- 2, Hangchow, British str., from Shanghai.
- 2, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
- 2, Maria Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
- 2, Mathilde, German str., from Hoihow.
- 2, Namsang, British str., from Calcutta.
- 2, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Canton.
- 2, Simongan, Dutch str., from Singapore.
- 2, Yarra, French str., from Shanghai.
- 3, Aki Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
- 3, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 3, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 3, Kaisow, British str., from Amoy.
- 3, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 3, Mutine, British sloop, from Weihaiwei.
- 3, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
- 3, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
- 3, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
- 4, An Pho, British str., from Saigon.
- 4, Bingo Maru, Japanese str., from London.
- 4, Clavering, British str., from Moji.
- 4, Elg, Norwegian str., from Chefoo.
- 4, Ischia, Italian str., from Bombay.
- 4, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Lyeamoon, German str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Pelayo, British str., from Sumatra.
- 4, Progress, German str., from Quinhon.
- 4, Seneca, British str., from Yokohama.
- 4, Tai Lee, German str., from Swatow.
- 5, Doric, British str., from San Francisco.
- 5, Hopsang, British str., from Hongay.
- 5, Meme, German gunboat, from Manila.
- 5, Monterey, U.S. monitor, from Shanghai.
- 5, Nanshan, U.S. collier, from Shanghai.
- 5, Oscar II., Norw. str., from Katschinotzu.
- 5, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.

DEPARTURES.

November—

- 1, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Coast Ports.
- 1, Pronto, German str., for Shanghai.
- 1, Suevia, German str., for Yokohama.
- 1, Taishan, British str., for Swatow.
- 1, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
- 2, Formosa, British str., for Shanghai.
- 2, Hangchow, British str., for Canton.
- 2, Hansa, German str., for Mauritius.
- 2, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
- 2, Jelunga, British str., for Rangoon.
- 2, Keanoke, British ship, for New York.
- 3, Cathr. Apar, British str., for Calcutta.
- 3, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Bombay.
- 3, Kaisow, British str., for London.
- 3, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
- 3, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 3, Michael Jensen, German str., for Canton.
- 3, Mutine, British sloop, for a cruise.
- 3, Schuyk II, British str., for Calcutta.
- 3, Tyr, Norwegian str., for Hongay.
- 3, Yarra, French str., for Europe.
- 4, Athenian, British str., for Vancouver.
- 4, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 4, Germania, German str., for Newchwang.
- 4, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
- 4, Kurdistan, British str., for New York.
- 4, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 4, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.
- 4, M. Struve, German str., for Haiphong.
- 4, Perla, British str., for Manila.
- 4, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
- 4, Saxonia, German str., for Hamburg.
- 4, Taisang, British str., for Yokohama.
- 4, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
- 4, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
- 4, Tsinan, British str., for Kobe.
- 5, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Deuteros, German str., for Newchwang.
- 5, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
- 5, Hongknog, French str., for Haiphong.
- 5, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
- 5, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
- 5, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
- 5, Pelayo, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
- 5, Undine, Norwegian str., for Moji.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Empire*, for Hongkong, from Australia: Mr. and Mrs. Yeno and Mr. and Mrs. Crestijo, Mrs. Chue, Misses Langdon, Chue, S. Chue, J. Sutton, S. Newton and M. Thomas. Rev. Jas. Chue, Messrs. A. W. Bain, J. Chue, J. A. Chue, R. Chue, W. Shutt, J. Williamson, J. S. Johnson, J. Radford Reid, H. Smith, H. Powles, E. de E. P. d'Almeida, Wm. Hornesby, Jose Affonso, Domingos Cabrita and A. de L. F. Goreia; for Kobe, Mrs. A. Tolhurst and Mrs. W. Lorek and infant, Misses A. Tolhurst, H. Eberhard and A. Eberhard, Messrs. E. M. Currie, H. Crawley and T. Quinn; for Shanghai, Messrs. C. H. Parsons, T. A. P. Clinton and G. F. Driffin.

Per *China* from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. G. C. Sellner, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Comer, Mr. and Mrs. R. de P. Tytus, Mrs. W. F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. M. Marlier, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macartney, Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Simonds, Mrs. M. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brewster, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Welch, Rev. W. J. Leverett, Capt. Ehrhardt, Miss A. H. Skinner, Messrs. A. E. Brown, D. J. Clement, L. M. Hopkins, Wm. Thompson, F. Smyth, M. de P. Webb, L. G. Nolasco de Silva, L. A. Bartlett, Percy R. Castles, G. A. Hinley, E. C. Ray, J. H. Loughran, C. S. McCaskey, H. D. McCaskey, C. J. Liebuhr, E. Hardy, Hugh Bado, A. S. Anderson and C. Roth.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, for Shanghai, Messrs. L. Crowell, C. Koppel and Nelle; for Nagasaki, Mr. J. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. Ueno; for Kobe, Mr. S. Yamamoto; for Yokohama, Prof. C. Shiba, Messrs. M. Hara, K. Nakayama, C. Furuta, T. Okochi, M. Abe, and S. Nagai; for San Francisco, &c., Mr. M. D. Theilkub, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Robbins, Misses Robbins and

T. Robbins, Lieut. H. G. McFarland, Messrs. F. E. Eltonhead, A. McKillop, and G. Brookmann.

Per *Yarra*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. de Lunsalut, Mr. and Mrs. de Bol-gwaskay and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Balantin, Rev. Maudart, Misses Meas and Ety Remedios, Messrs. Mandl, W. Davies, Gus Duval, Lazarna, Abdorahim, Kienben, and Taotai Hoo; for Saigon, Mr. Garçon; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Knoch and child, Mrs. Rose Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Rev. Isaac Ezra, Miss Anna, Messrs. Pauls n, G. Forrester, and Aboody Thekury; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Afshar, Messrs. A. Vania and Killigin; for Marseilles, Messrs. Fallig, Gutter, Lebas Louis, Robin Lucien, Delalbre, Garmy, Poivet, Derrien, Rovorets, Piclu, Binet, Barreend, Toblermer, Glencur, Ardonin, Le Gall, Pellée, Besnard, Tedoroff, Fonesnaut, Girard, Lugusier, Raynal, Lagnur, Le Mer, Lucé, Bonnet Marie, Le Cochart, and Tréchondart Jean.

Per *Bingo Maru*, from London, for Hongkong, Mrs. I. Gow and child, Mrs. M. H. Roome, Mrs. and Miss Gregson, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Galt and two children, Mrs. A. Henderson, Mrs. F. Blair, Mrs. Westlake, Mrs. J. Ritchie and two children, Capt. F. R. Stevens, Misses Stevens, Grant, Abraham, M. Taylor, and Kilgallen, Messrs. G. Campbell, H. Dermer, P. R. Wolff, C. S. Sargent, A. R. Sargent, R. F. Pearce, Dufrencon, and C. Vigary; for Kobe, Mrs. A. Hughes, Miss E. Hunt, and Mr. W. Machida; for Yokohama, Messrs. J. Heanley, T. Niwa, Y. Seki, S. Nishiyama, and S. Terada.

Per *Doric*, from San Francisco, &c., Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Collins and three children, Mrs. Gladys Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McClellan, Major and Mrs. E. G. Shields, Misses K. and C. Shields, Mrs. G. Tennyson, Mrs. A. Center, Miss E. M. Center, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. C. Master, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Middlekauff, Miss M. Middlekauff, Mr. Robert Middlekauff, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Steers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Liebert, Mr. and Mr. V. Barton, Mrs. Mortero, Miss F. Mortero, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Clough, Mrs. S. P. Holcomb and infant, Miss M. I. Young, Capt. F. Kofod and E. Hjoubery, Messrs. H. A. Burke, L. M. Crary, J. L. Hammer, W. Manion, F. A. McClellan, G. W. Vilain, F. Steen, S. Jones, A. Calro, O. D. Filley, W. H. Hallberg, C. R. McBride, H. J. E. Thomas, J. W. Graham, Brignaudy, and G. A. Aldrich, and Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kumano Maru*, from Melbourne, for Hongkong, Mrs. Gertrude and children, Dr. G. Niederlein, Messrs. Geo. Pennyfather, C. F. Minnett, H. D. Lawshe, David J. Ryan, and Nichols; for Nagasaki, Mr. T. Takahashi; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Heyler, Mrs. W. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Mocker and infant, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Lenton, Messrs. John D. Fitzgerald, Alex. Knox, Robert E. Manly, R. Endo, and Wilson R. Fope.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, for Europe, &c., Mrs. W. B. Davenport, Mrs. R. C. Roby, Mr. and Mrs. O. Fromovietz and two children, H. E. and Mrs. M. Inagaki, H. E. and Mrs. N. Makino and daughter, Mrs. M. Masio and daughter, and Mrs. Guion, Misses Balgarine, Fisher, and T. Mano, Messrs. S. Stevens, Y. Kawasaki, M. Yatsumoto, A. Jansen, K. Aucora, M. de P. Webb, H. W. Thomson, Alphonse Buvat, James Casey, J. C. Wilkinson, S. Nambu, M. Yamato, S. Tokunaru, K. Tanaka, G. Moriya, J. Johnson, T. G. Carvill, D. Ritchie, J. Carr, S. Furukawa, and N. Kaneko.

Per *Athenian*, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Somers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dawson, Mrs. J. Ross and son, Mrs. and Miss Gregson, Lieut. Jas. M. Little, U.S.A., Messrs. W. W. Clark, C. F. Keys, Duvrert, J. Radford, H. von Bi sen, J. G. Thomas, and Campbell.

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